

Ex-Nazi Barbie Is Expelled by Bolivia; France Charges Him With War Crimes

LYONS — Klaus Barbie, a former German secret police officer charged with involvement in the execution or deportation of thousands of people during World War II, has been expelled from Bolivia after being held there for several months.

A communiqué issued by the Bolivian government said Mr. Barbie, 69, who headed the German secret police, or Gestapo, in Lyons, had been formally charged with "crimes against humanity, murder, torture, arbitrary arrests and jailings." He faces life imprisonment if convicted.

Mr. Barbie was taken to Montecito prison after his arrival Sunday night. It was to Montecito that Mr. Barbie, the head of the Gestapo in Lyons from 1942 to 1944, sent thousands of members of the French underground during the German occupation.

He is also accused of having participated in the execution or deportation to German death camps of about 11,000 Jews and others.

Mr. Barbie is specifically accused of the murder in 1943 of

Jean Moulin, a renowned French resistance leader. Mr. Barbie has denied that he murdered Mr. Moulin, saying that he turned him over to the Vichy government alive and in good health.

Mr. Barbie's contention has been challenged by Mr. Moulin's associates, who said they had seen him in prison near death after he was tortured.

Mr. Moulin's 75-year-old widow said Saturday: "I want him condemned to death, even if he is not executed. Above all he must never be free." France abolished the death penalty in 1981.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who was visiting the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, said on French radio Sunday that his government had not been motivated by vengeance.

"There were simply two concerns," he said. "To let justice follow its course and to be faithful to the hours of mourning and struggle through which France saved its honor."

Mr. Barbie was twice sentenced to death in French courts in absentia, the second time in 1954.

French officials said he would be tried again under a new statute intended to deal with cases involving war crimes and genocide.

A military plane brought Mr. Barbie from French Guiana to an air base at Orange, 110 miles south of Lyons. He was then taken by helicopter to Corbas air base near Lyons and transferred by a police convoy to Montecito prison.

Judge Christian Riss, who a year ago reopened the investigation into the activities of the man known as "the butcher of Lyons," spent two hours talking to Mr. Barbie at Montecito prison. The public prosecutor and other officials also participated.

A senior Lyons lawyer who attended the meeting said Mr. Barbie spoke through interpreters and made a statement, but the lawyer said Mr. Barbie did not directly answer the charges against him.

West Germany had also sought extradition. "We would have welcomed Bolivian agreement to our extradition request," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn. "but the main thing is that Barbie



Klaus Barbie

will stand trial for the crimes of which he is accused."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel said Sunday that his nation would provide France with additional evidence against Mr. Barbie.

"It is a great satisfaction for us that one of the notorious war criminals will be brought to trial in France and that justice will be done for the crimes he has committed," Mr. Shamir said.

He added, "We hope that this will encourage other efforts to bring to trial Nazi war criminals still at large."

A police spokesman in France said that since France had already tried and sentenced Mr. Barbie to death in absentia, he did not think new evidence from Israel would be needed to convict Mr. Barbie.

At Lyons airport, where a crowd had gathered in expectation of Mr. Barbie's arrival, the police arrested a 44-year-old woman carrying a carbine under a white sheet. The police did not identify her but said they understood that she had spent time in a concentration camp during World War II.

China Says Taiwan Issue Unsolved by Shultz Trip

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service
BEIJING — China said Sunday that the visit of Secretary of State George P. Shultz had clarified relations with the United States to some extent but that longstanding differences remained over Taiwan and other bilateral issues.

A report by the Xinhua, quoting unnamed Chinese informed sources, offered Beijing's version of the talks.

The official Chinese news agency reiterated virtually all of China's complaints about the United States, including its unhappiness with U.S. support for Taiwan and with alleged discriminatory and restrictive policies in Chinese-American trade.

Paraphrasing the remarks of Chinese officials at the talks with Mr. Shultz, the news agency said that Washington and Beijing held similar views on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia and arms control.

But it said that China held the United States responsible for Israeli aggression and expansion in the Middle East and was critical of U.S. support for South Africa's occupation of South-West Africa, or Namibia.

The agency did not challenge anything that Mr. Shultz said at his news conference in Beijing Saturday, when he repeatedly emphasized the need for "mutual trust and confidence" between China and the United States. But it painted a somewhat more pessimistic picture of relations than Mr. Shultz had given during his four days of talks in Beijing.

The report appeared only hours after Mr. Shultz departed Sunday morning for South Korea.

On his arrival in Seoul, Mr. Shultz reassured South Korean leaders that Washington "reaffirmed its defense commitment to the nation, where nearly 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed," UPI reported.

He met with Foreign Minister Lee Bum Suk, who provided Mr. Shultz a "fairly extensive survey of the situation in North Korea, including North Korean military strength," John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said.

Mr. Shultz, making his first visit to China, met with the pre-eminent leader Deng Xiaoping, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping.

Xinhua referred only to "Chinese leaders" in giving its account of the discussions. "They told Shultz that an overriding issue now is the establishment of mutual trust and that actual deeds rather than empty words and promises are essential if relations are to be developed and mutual trust and confidence established," the agency reported.

It indirectly quoted the Chinese leadership as admonishing Mr. Shultz that the United States had not strictly observed the provisions of the joint communiqué signed Aug. 17, in which the United States agreed to scale down its commitment to Taiwan.

The Chinese complained to Mr. Shultz that U.S. officials had "made distortions" in interpreting the communiqué and that "senior U.S. officials" had attended the Nationalist regime's national day

celebration in Washington, Xinhua reported.

It cited further complaints that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan had exceeded the maximum annual figures published by Washington.

The news agency said, "Chinese leaders told Shultz that China attaches importance to Chinese-U.S. relations. But, they said, to improve these relations, it is imperative to remove the obstacles in their way, chiefly the Taiwan question and especially U.S. arms sales to Taiwan."

■ **Shultz News Conference**
Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported Saturday from Beijing:

Mr. Shultz said Saturday that a new atmosphere of mutual trust between the United States and China has been established and that this has "set the stage for renewed advances" in relations.

In a news conference and a dinner at the end of his talks with Chinese leaders, Mr. Shultz emphasized that the principal achievement of his visit was in taking the edge off the tensions that had arisen in the past two years between the two countries and in laying the groundwork for the kind of relations that existed in the last years of the Carter administration.

When asked whether any of the major issues between Beijing and Washington were closer to resolution, he said:

"Well, in the sense that there has been any contribution through these discussions to understanding and mutual trust and confidence, then I suppose the answer is yes, sort of across the board."

Beirut Blast Kills 20; PLO Calls Security Lax

BEIRUT — An official of the Palestine Liberation Organization said Sunday after a bomb explosion killed 20 people at a PLO office that the explosion was a PLO office that Palestinians and Lebanese might have to adopt their own security measures.

Shafiq al-Hout, the PLO diplomatic representative in Beirut, said it was the right of civilians to protect themselves if the multinational force now stationed in Beirut failed to do the job.

More than 100 people were reported wounded in the explosion Saturday outside the PLO-affiliated Palestine Research Center in West Beirut. A car reportedly containing more than 150 pounds of TNT exploded in the building, which was a highly flammable material, a spokesman for the building said. Smoke still rose from the burned-out offices on Sunday.

Mr. Hout blamed the blast on what he called "enemies of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples." He said Israel had an interest in "terrorizing" the people of West Beirut, but added he could not be sure who planted the bomb.

The PLO representative, referring to the multinational peace-keeping force of troops from the United States, France and Italy, said, "If these three countries fail in their task, then I think it is the right of the Palestinians and Lebanese in this part of the city to take measures to make sure that their civilians can live in peace and security."

He gave no indication of what he felt the people should do to protect themselves.

While Beirut was calm Sunday, rival Christian and Muslim Druze militias engaged in artillery battles and street fighting in the mountainous south and east of the capital.

A Druze spokesman said the Christian fighters had been driven out of the strategic town of Aley. The main Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, would not confirm the claim, but admitted suffering some setbacks.

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, there were indications that Israel had decided to play down its differences with Washington over last Wednesday's incident in which a U.S. Marine officer blocked the progress of an Israeli tank patrol near Beirut. Israel contended the tanks were in an Israeli military zone.

A senior government official told Reuters that Israel was now satisfied it had explained its side of the incident to the U.S. administration and public.

The incident discussed the affair at its weekly meeting, and on Prime Minister Menachem Begin's recommendation decided not to issue a statement, informed sources said.

Other ministers, concerned that the incident was getting out of hand, accused the Israeli press of bad taste for publishing allegations Sunday of drug-taking by U.S. Marines in Beirut, the sources said. In other press accounts, Israeli military sources alleged that Captain Charles Johnson, the Marine officer, smelled of alcohol during the incident.

An Israeli military spokesman reported Sunday that Lieutenant Colonel Rafi Landsberg, the commander of the tank patrol, was slightly wounded Sunday when two devices exploded in the town of Shouf, southeast of Beirut.

The spokesman said that "the tracks of the perpetrators led west to areas under the control of the multinational force."



A girl wounded when a bomb exploded in a Beirut building is carried to an ambulance.

Chinese Leader Plans to Visit U.S. This Year for Talks With Reagan

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The White House has announced that President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China would hold a meeting in the United States this year.

An official statement Saturday said: "The president has invited Premier Zhao Ziyang of the People's Republic of China to make an official visit to the United States in 1983. The premier has accepted the invitation and will meet with the president on a date to be mutually agreed upon."

Administration officials said that details of the trip had been worked out by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who concluded a four-day visit to China Saturday. White House officials said that Mr. Shultz presented a letter from Mr. Reagan to the Chinese prime minister inviting him to visit the United States.

Administration officials said that the visit would probably take place in June or September. The two leaders met in October 1981 at the conference of industrial and less-developed nations held in Cancun, Mexico.

Administration officials said that the timing of the announcement was meant to coincide with Mr. Shultz's visit. Officials said that the announcement was unrelated to Mr. Reagan's offer last week to meet with the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, to sign an agreement to ban all intermediate-range, land-based nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Zhao said Friday that he had accepted Mr. Reagan's invitation to visit the United States, but made it sound somewhat tentative by adding that he hoped the visit would occur even though the "obstacles in our relations cannot be removed." He said that the Taiwan problem remained the main obstacle to better relations.

Administration officials conceded that there were various problems in the U.S.-Chinese relationship and that the planned visit was intended, in effect, to continue working on improving the ties between the two nations despite some strains. In the last two years, the key difficulty has been caused by U.S. military sales to the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan.

One administration official said that despite difficulties in the relationship with China, the planned visit was intended to underscore the "steadiness" in the ties between the two countries. The official noted that ranking administration officials, including Vice President George Bush, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Mr. Shultz, had visited China and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was tentatively planning to go.

The Reagan administration has been seeking a top-level meeting with the Chinese leader for more than a year and a half. It was originally conceived under former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. as a way of demonstrating Washington's and Beijing's ties in the East-West spectrum against Moscow.

Now, Mr. Shultz's meeting is viewed as intended to signal that, after a period of considerable difficulties in bilateral relations, the ties between the two nations are back on track.

It appears that the general view in the administration is to seek to use high-level bilateral meetings to cast Chinese-American relations into a firm long-term mold, while, at the same time, accepting frictions within the relationship.

Minor Disputes Reflecting U.S.-Israel Tensions

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Lebanon is turning into a quagmire not only for the Israeli Army, which has been there eight months, but also for the Israeli-American relationship.

In recent weeks a sharp mood of frustration and annoyance has arisen between the United States and Israel. The Reagan administration and the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin have clashed over negotiating tactics with Lebanon, specific positions on substantive issues and even basic security and diplomatic concepts involved in withdrawing Israeli forces.

Israeli soldiers and U.S. Marines have confronted each other six times near Beirut in disagreements about where the Israelis are allowed to patrol. On Wednesday, a Marine Corps captain drew his pistol, climbed onto an Israeli tank and promised that it would advance only over his dead body.

These disputes have been minor and quickly defused. But they have become symbolic of the tensions surrounding the relationship as officials in both countries have imbued them with all the ingredients of the larger conflict.

The United States, anxious for an early Israeli withdrawal, sees the Israeli presence as illegitimate and suspects an Israeli effort to give its army something of a permanent role in southern Lebanon. Israel, always convinced of its loneliness in its own defense, contends that the United States is so unconcerned with Israeli security that the Marines have become a shield for Palestinian guerrillas, who are making hit-and-run attacks on Israeli soldiers.

The disagreements are being played out mostly around the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon as Israel pushes for security arrangements in southern Lebanon and the establishment of relations before a pullout.

Israel wants an explicit declaration ending the state of war, a border open to trade and tourism and a residual presence of Israeli soldiers and intelligence agents at three bases in southern Lebanon to coordinate security operations with local militias. Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has said he would accept a similar, skeletal Syrian presence in the Bekaa region and northern Lebanon, arousing U.S. fears that Israel wants to partition Lebanon.

Israel's stated goal is to get out, but also to prevent Lebanon from declining again into a chaos suitable for a return of the Palestine Liberation Organization to vicious artillery and rocket range of Israel's northern towns and kibbutzim. Otherwise, officials fear that this war will have been fought for nothing, an outcome that could be fatal to the political careers of Mr. Sharon and others.

In pressing the Beirut government, Mr. Sharon has been using his leverage through his Christian Phalangist allies. He reportedly told the cabinet Jan. 30 that he had met with Pierre Gemayel, President Amin Gemayel's father, to warn that without Lebanese acquiescence to Israeli demands, Israel would carry out a partial withdrawal of its forces on its own, leaving the Phalangists exposed and vulnerable to Druze militiamen and leftist factions backed by Syria.

The United States sees Israel's tactics as heavy-handed and too demanding of a weak Lebanese government that relies on close ties

with the rest of the Arab world. U.S. officials have suggested that the two sides concentrate on minimal security arrangements and a speedy Israeli withdrawal, to be synchronized with a Syrian pullout, postponing the idea for the normalization of relations.

In response, Israeli officials complain that their demands could be obtained if they had adequate support from Washington. A senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official said, "Our feeling is that the Americans could use their influence more effectively to lessen Saudi pressure on Lebanon."

U.S. efforts appear to have been made, however. Syria told the United States that it had no role to play in negotiations on the Syrian pullout, so Washington has been pressing Lebanon to deal more intensively with Syria and the P.L.O.

The U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, is said to have spent two hours several weeks ago in Beirut, failing to persuade King Faysal of Saudi Arabia to back off and let President Gemayel make the agreements with the Israelis.

Some informed figures believe that Israel itself damaged Lebanon's ability to negotiate by pushing the framework of an agreement worked out by Mr. Sharon and a confidant of President Gemayel. According to an account by a reliable and well-placed authority, Mr. Gemayel had been promised by Mr. Sharon that the document, forming a set of goals to be reached gradually in negotiations, would be kept absolutely secret.

But on Dec. 15, Mr. Sharon disclosed the accord in interviews with Israeli reporters. On Dec. 16, before the interviews appeared, he described the document in a meeting with Mr. Habib and Prime Minister Begin. Mr. Habib said he would fly to Beirut the next day to see whether President Gemayel could translate the working paper into a real agreement.

According to an account of the Dec. 16 meeting with Mr. Habib, Prime Minister Begin warned the Israelis in the room that the document must be kept secret and instructed the cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, to order the military censor to bar reporting of any unauthorized disclosures.

Mr. Meridor reportedly had an argument with the censor, who resisted censoring such a political, nonmilitary item, and only reluctantly issued the order. But hours later, when a newspaper article was presented quoting Mr. Sharon himself, the censor reasoned that since his office worked for the defense minister, Mr. Sharon's words could not be blocked from publication.

By the time Mr. Habib arrived in Beirut on Dec. 17, he reportedly found a thunderstruck President Gemayel. On the assumption that the working paper would be kept secret, the Lebanese president had told only one aide and had kept most of his staff in the dark. He has spent the past weeks trying to repair the damage.

■ **U.S. military aid** totaling \$9.2 billion has been proposed by the Reagan administration for 1984. It would nearly double assistance for Turkey and also provide substantial increases for Honduras, El Salvador, North Yemen and Pakistan. Page 3.

■ **Three U.S. advisers** have been relieved of their duties for participating in a combat operation in El Salvador in which another adviser was wounded. The U.S. Embassy announced. Page 4.

■ **Paraguay voted on Sunday** in an election that was expected to return General Alfredo Stroessner, the longest ruling leader in the Western Hemisphere, to the presidency in a landslide. Page 4.

■ **A Corsican separatist group**, the Corsican National Liberation Front which was banned by the French government a month ago, has apparently abandoned its effort to make Corsica an independent state. Page 4.

■ **The steel industry in West Germany** will be forced to take drastic action if it wants to return to profitability. Page 7.

Bush Meets With Italians On Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ROME — Vice President George Bush met Sunday with Italian political leaders as he continued his 12-day trip aimed at convincing West Europeans that the United States is seriously pursuing arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

Mr. Bush indicated Saturday in Geneva that the 572 medium-range nuclear missiles to be deployed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at the end of this year could be withdrawn later if U.S. and Soviet negotiators came to an agreement later in the future, The New York Times reported.

In Rome, Mr. Bush met separately with Pietro Longo, secretary of the Social Democrat Party; Giovanni Malagodi, president of the Liberal Party; Giovanni Spadolini, secretary of the Republican Party and a former prime minister; Giovanni Goria, the treasury minister; and Carlo Ciampi, the governor of the Bank of Italy.

Mr. Bush met with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi after arriving Saturday night. The private talks were held at Villa Taverna, the U.S. ambassador's residence in Rome. An embassy spokesman said no statements were expected after the meetings.

Italy is to begin installing 112 cruise missiles at Comiso, in southern Sicily, in December. The Italian government has supported the Reagan administration's position that the so-called zero option — the elimination of medium-range missiles — should be NATO's ultimate negotiating objective.

Mr. Bush is to meet Monday with the head of the Socialist Party,



Vice President George Bush leaving a tank at Hof, West Germany, where he met with U.S. troops. Behind him is Defense Minister Manfred Wörner of West Germany.

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Poll Shows Americans Think U.S. Spends Too Much on New Arms

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A recent sampling of national public opinion suggests that more Americans no longer fear the United States is lagging behind the Soviet Union in military prowess, and feel that the Reagan administration is spending too much money on sophisticated new weapons systems.

In his newly proposed budget for fiscal 1984, President Ronald Reagan asked Congress for a 14-percent increase in military spending, and at the same time sought a freeze on spending for domestic programs. The Reagan administration says the increase is necessary

to counter a Soviet advantage in military power.

But according to interviews conducted with a wide variety of political and community leaders across the nation, and supported by data in a recent New York Times-CBS News Poll, the weight of public opinion clearly favors less rather than more spending on military programs.

In large part, the tendency appears to reflect growing public concern over the state of the national economy, including ballooning federal budget deficits and the highest levels of unemployment since World War II.

"We have to have a strong defense," said Donald J. Canney, the

mayor of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a veteran of the Korean War. "But given the economic mess we're in, the defense system has to suffer its cuts along with everything else."

In the opinion poll taken last month, 48 percent of those surveyed said they believed that the United States was spending too much on sophisticated new weapons, compared with 25 percent who said current spending levels were about right. Only 11 percent said more money should be spent on new weapons systems.

When asked to choose the most important problem facing the country from among seven issues, 6 percent said it was improving U.S. military strength. Unemployment, government spending, inflation and Social Security all were rated more important.

When asked to choose among several alternatives for trimming the budget deficit, including tax increases, elimination of the cut in federal income tax scheduled for this summer or reductions in Social Security or spending programs for the poor, 63 percent of those surveyed — the largest single group — said they would rather reduce proposed military spending. Asked a similar question a year ago, 48 percent said they were willing to accept cuts in military programs.

At the same time, there appears to be a growing belief that the military standing of the United States, compared to Soviet Union, has improved. When asked whether the United States was militarily superior, equal in strength or not as strong as the Soviet Union, 32 percent of those surveyed said they felt the United States lagged behind the Soviet Union, as against 44 percent of those asked the same question a year ago.

"If we're as far behind as the president says, why haven't the Russians attacked us already?" said Dick Merren, an officer of Local 37 of the United Auto Workers in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where layoffs at International Harvester Co. have trimmed the local membership from 6,700 to less than 160.

Clyde Hupp, an officer of the Pierce County Central Labor Council in Tacoma, Washington, said he thought Americans felt more secure than they did in 1980, when U.S. hostages were still in Iran. "Since then," he said, "the Soviets have proved in Afghanistan they are not invulnerable. And second, the conflict in Lebanon proved that our weapons and technology, used by Israel, were far superior to the Russian armament used by the Arabs."



A prison van carrying Klaus Barbie enters Montluc Prison.

Ex-Nazi Barbie Expelled to France

(Continued from Page 1)

Court denied a French request for extradition on the ground that there was no extradition treaty between the two countries.

But last fall Bolivia got a new civilian government under Hernán Siles Zúñiga. Two weeks ago, Mr. Barbie was arrested by the Bolivian police for fraud in connection with a \$10,000 debt. Both West Germany and France again sought his extradition.

The Bolivian government ruled that Mr. Barbie's citizenship was invalid because it had been obtained under false pretenses.

A trial of Mr. Barbie would be the first of a ranking Nazi official since Adolf Eichmann, a Gestapo colonel who organized the campaign of extermination against the Jews, was kidnapped by Israeli agents in Argentina in 1960 and hanged after a long trial in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Barbie's return is expected to reopen a painful chapter in French history. After France was defeated by Germany in 1940, many people in France supported the Vichy government, which was sympathetic to Germany. Mr. Barbie received aid from the Vichy police.

Echoing a theme being discussed across France today, a state television broadcaster said: "The trial will be that of a man, but also of



Jean Moulin

the attitude of the French people."

If Mr. Barbie is brought to trial, he is expected to be questioned about French collaborators.

Raymond de la Pradelle, a French lawyer who has defended several Germans accused of war crimes, said Mr. Barbie might be able to fend off prosecution on the ground that he had already been tried for the same crime.

But French officials said he would be tried under a different statute, the Law on Crimes Against

Humanity, which was enacted specifically to eliminate the statute of limitations and close any loopholes available to those accused of genocide.

Roger Neman, vice president of an organization of former resistance fighters, said: "It is our greatest duty today."

French journalists traveling in Guadeloupe with Mr. Mauroy said the prime minister helped draw up a plan to get Mr. Barbie out of Bolivia. French press reports said West Germany, France and Bolivia agreed last week that Mr. Barbie should simply be expelled and handed over to France.

In La Paz, Bolivian justice officials expressed surprise Sunday at the Barbie expulsion and said the Supreme Court would continue extradition proceedings against him even though he was gone.

The expulsion is being questioned in Bolivia because Mr. Barbie was technically under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which was debating an extradition demand by West Germany. Antonio Papatichis, head of the Supreme Court, said the judicial authorities were not consulted before the expulsion.

"We cannot say anything about what another branch of government has done," Mr. Papatichis said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Morocco Expels Le Monde Writer

PARIS (UPI) — Roland Delcour, correspondent in Morocco for Le Monde, was expelled Sunday for expressing doubt about official versions of how a top aide to King Hassan II died last month. Upon his return to Paris, Mr. Delcour said he had been held since Thursday night and forced to go without sleep for 48 hours.

Mr. Delcour said in a story on the front page of Wednesday's edition of the newspaper, which appeared Tuesday, that General Ahmed Dhimy may not have died when his car collided with a truck, as the government has said. The general died Jan. 25 in Marrakesh, after a meeting with King Hassan.

Mr. Delcour quoted witnesses as saying the truck driver appeared to hit General Dhimy, the commander of army forces in southern Morocco, while he was outside the car, and did not stop. He also quoted them as saying explosions, possibly caused by grenades, set the general's car on fire. Mr. Delcour said the Moroccan police had asked him who his sources were for the story, and that "obviously, I did not reply."

Soviet Aide Rejects Israeli Talks

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A senior Soviet official, in an interview published Sunday, dismissed a call by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon for direct talks between Israel and the Kremlin but said that Moscow would welcome normal ties if the Israelis gave up their policy of "expansion."

Karen Broutens, deputy head of the international department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, was commenting on the call made by Mr. Sharon in an Israeli newspaper interview on Jan. 28. The Soviet Union severed relations with Israel after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Broutens told the Beirut English-language weekly Monday Morning: "This is not the first time that General Sharon tries, in his own peculiar way, to play the so-called 'Soviet card.' I don't think he can seriously raise this matter in the present situation, with Israel pushing ahead with its aggressive policy." He added, "Our condition for normal relations with Israel is that it withdraw all its forces from the occupied Arab territories, including Lebanon."

France Denies Sale of Jets to Iraq

PARIS (AP) — Defense Minister Charles Hernu says that France has not begun any procedure that would lead to supplying Iraq with five Super-Éclairer attack planes.

Mr. Hernu told French television Saturday that figures used in a newspaper report about the Super-Éclairers and 29 Mirage F-1s were hypothetical. He was referring to a report in Le Monde Friday that said France would deliver 29 Mirage F-1 jet fighters by the end of the year to Iraq and was studying an Iraqi request for five Super-Éclairers equipped with Exocet missiles.

However, Mr. Hernu said that France would continue to fulfill current contracts with the Baghdad government. He said none of these contracts concerned the Super-Éclairer. He said that he and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq discussed military cooperation during Mr. Aziz's visit to Paris in early January.

U.K. Water Workers Get Offer

LONDON (UPI) — Employers put a new wage offer to 29,000 water workers in talks Sunday that could settle a two-week-old national strike that has forced seven million Britons to boil their water and 24,000 households to carry it home.

The union negotiator, Eddie Newell, said that he was cautiously optimistic as he went into the first direct talks between the two sides since the strike began Jan. 24. The strike hit sewage works as well as water plants. The spokesman for the National Water Council, Anthony Oldfield, said that the talks at the government's Advisory, Conciliatory and Arbitration Service could last several days. No details of the latest offer were released in advance, not even to union negotiators, he said.

For the Record

FRANKFURT (AP) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel arrived Sunday for four days of talks in which, officials said, Bonn hopes to persuade him to reconsider the Middle East peace plans proposed by the United States and Saudi Arabia. He is to meet with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, President Karl Carstens and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who visited Israel in June.

MOSCOW (AP) — Mikhail Sytenko, 64, has been appointed the permanent Soviet representative at the United Nations office in Geneva, replacing Zoya Mitromova, 70, who is retiring, Tass reported Sunday. Mr. Sytenko had served since 1978 as undersecretary-general for political and Security Council affairs at the UN Secretariat in New York.

GABORONE, Botswana (AP) — UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar flew here Sunday for discussions with President Quett K.J. Masire after talks earlier in the day with President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe on negotiations for the independence of South-West Africa, or Namibia.

Soviet City Is Memorial to Brezhnev's Hopes and Planning Pitfalls

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

BREZHNEV, U.S.S.R. — There is an element of irony in the choice of this place to perpetuate the memory of Leonid I. Brezhnev. It could as easily serve as a memorial to his hopes for détente and the pitfalls of planning on a giant scale.

Thirteen years ago, at the peak of Brezhnev's power, Moscow decreed that the world's largest truck plant and a futuristic city for its workers should rise on a stretch of windswept plain along the bank of the Kama River, a place then poetically named Naberezhnyye Chelny — dugouts on the bank.

It was a grand and ambitious proclamation, in the style of Peter the Great's decree that St. Petersburg be built on the marshy banks of the Neva, and it followed the Soviet tradition of huge crash projects, like Magnitogorsk, a city built atop an iron mine, or the Bratsk Dam and the Baikal-Amur railroad across Siberia.

It was also to be a monument to Brezhnev's pursuit of détente — the grafting of Western, preferably American, automation onto the Communist state's capacity for mobilizing workers and resources at one site.

Brezhnev's faith in the project is fixed in a giant billboard alongside one of the broad highways intersecting the ranks of high-rise apartment blocks. Beside his portrait, replete with five gold stars, are his words: "Years will pass, but all Soviet people will proudly recall the feat of labor on the Kama."

But 13 years after the government adopted a resolution "on immediate measures for construction of the Kama plant," the huge factory is far from producing the 150,000 trucks and 250,000 diesel engines that original plans envisioned by 1980. Officials said 85,000 trucks were built last year and talked of achieving full output "by the end of the five-year plan" — by the end of 1985.

It is difficult to determine the reasons for the delay from Soviet sources. The press has paid little heed to the Kama plant since the rhapsodies of the early years. There is little doubt among Western ex-

perts that the whole project was far too ambitious to begin with, even if the original hopes of having Ford or Mack Truck act as general contractors had been allowed by Washington.

What Moscow wanted was nothing less than turning a grain field and a green labor force into a city for 400,000 and a factory turning raw ore into more trucks than any other plant on Earth.

The stands of high-rise blocks appear suddenly from the snow-covered plain, an instant city in the middle of nowhere. Divided highways serve as streets, cutting immensely broad swaths through the "micro-regions" of 30,000 each, intersecting in cloverleaf junctions. A mile-wide "green belt" still brown from snow, separates the city from the factory.

"We planned the city in the period of mature socialism," said Renat S. Nasryov, deputy mayor and chief architect, "and so could incorporate all the ideas of Soviet urban planning." Included in the plans are statues, parks, a theater and a small cluster of original log cabins to be preserved for contrast.

In the city and in the 40-square-mile (104-square-kilometer) factory grounds, the emphasis is on the grand scale and tempo of the project: 100,000 workers at an average age of 28, 23,500 units of equipment, 185 miles (296 kilometers) of conveyors. A total of 400,000 people now live where 15,000 lived a decade earlier and several hundred a decade before that.

But reality, as so often happens in the mammoth Soviet projects, does not necessarily follow the blueprints worked-out in distant Moscow or Kazan. The city was supposed to reach a full complement of 400,000 residents in 25 years, but reached it in 10 — with all the accompanying shortages of food, schools, kindergartens and apartments.

The Kama factory was originally conceived as a sequel to the successful automobile plant built at Togliatti, on the Volga River, by Fiat of Italy. The Kama plant now produces more than 700,000 Zhiguli, Lada and Niva sedans a year. From its central location near the Urals industrial regions, the Kama

factory was to shift Soviet trucking from gasoline to diesel and to take pressure off the overloaded rail-road system.

In retrospect it is evident that neither Soviet roads nor service facilities were up to the proposed influx of heavy trucks. But the project ran into problems of a different sort from the outset. Despite the détente then in bloom, the United States, under President Richard M. Nixon, declined to let Ford or Mack Truck act as general contractor, heading the Pentagon's arguments that the factory would produce trucks for military use.

West European companies failed to take over the job, and the Russians decided to assume the imposing task of coordinating the project themselves. Even without Ford or Mack in charge, the Russians showed a preference for American companies.

The Swindell-Dressler division of Pullman was signed on to design and build the giant foundry. International Business Machines was to provide a computer and other contracts went to Westinghouse, Ingersoll Rand and scores of other concerns — 250 contracts in all, worth \$430 million.

Then the blows began to fall. "We've had a hell of a time keeping track of all your sanctions," said Yakov S. Pessin, a Kama official involved with foreign contracts and contracts. The Pentagon charged in 1980 that Kama trucks were in Afghanistan with the Soviet Army, and soon supplier after supplier in the United States fell away.

On the contention that Kama

trucks were being used in Afghanistan, Mr. Pessin was contemptuous. "Who knows, maybe we sent trucks to them as aid and then they were used when our soldiers arrived," he said. "In any case, if you make buttons and then the buttons are used on a military uniform, is that making military supplies?"

Beyond any problems with sanc-

tions, Western experts say they believe the project will eventually cost Moscow several times the originally projected \$1.4 billion, and questions have been raised whether the Russians ever needed a truck plant that badly.

Still, on the eve of the Communist Party congress in 1981, Brezhnev sent a telegram to Kama

workers that ranked their project with the vanguard of heroic Soviet achievements.

"Like Magnitogorsk and Dneproges, Uralsmash and Bratsk and the plowing of the virgin lands," he said, "Kama by right will enter the annals of the outstanding achievements of Soviet people."

Gandhi Party Appears Victorious in New Delhi Elections

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party, recovering from a series of state election setbacks that had portended trouble for her national leadership, appeared Sunday night to have turned back opposition challenges in balloting for local offices in the federal district of New Delhi.

In municipal elections that were closely watched for erosion of support in North India, Congress-I candidates for the 56-seat Metropolitan Council took a 29-16 lead over the opposition Janata alliance and appeared headed for a comfortable majority. Forty-eight of the council seats were declared.

Incomplete returns for the less important 100-member Municipal Corporation, which oversees public services, showed that Congress-I had captured 47 of the 78 seats declared. The Janata alliance had 29.

Congress-I Party leaders claimed a vindication of Mrs. Gandhi's policies and said the local election

proved that Congress defeats last month in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka were an anomaly attributable to growing linguistic and cultural regionalism in some Indian states.

Mrs. Gandhi had mounted a costly and well-organized campaign in New Delhi, spearheading the effort herself with numerous personal appearances.

A loss of an election in the capital, besides representing a major blow to her prestige, would have signaled a possible voter revolt against Congress-I in the Hindi-speaking belt of northern India, which traditionally spells the difference in national elections.

Although the election ostensibly was parochial, it assumed the character of a general election in microcosm, with top leaders of all the major national parties campaigning.

Among them were the prime minister and her son and apparent successor, Rajiv, 39. Mrs. Gandhi had appointed him as a general secretary of the Congress-I Party as

part of a shakeup of the party and government seemingly designed to establish the appearance of major reform.

All 59 members of Mrs. Gandhi's council of ministers submitted pro forma resignations at the prime minister's behest, and she accepted seven of them, including those of two cabinet-rank ministers.

The shakeup, although largely cosmetic and not unlike seven other cabinet reshuffles that Mrs. Gandhi has made since 1980, appeared to reflect her concern over a weakening of the Congress-I Party organization.

Although Congress-I (1 stands for India) shares control of 15 of India's 22 states and enjoys a two-thirds majority in Parliament, it has not been able to win a majority in the last eight state elections, all of which have taken place since Mrs. Gandhi returned to power in 1980.

The Congress-I defeats on Jan. 5 in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, both party strongholds since India

won independence in 1947, were particularly embarrassing to Mrs. Gandhi because both she and her son had campaigned hard to keep the party organization in that region from unraveling.

The losses were interpreted as a repudiation of Mrs. Gandhi's attempts to impose central authority on distant states, as well as reflecting voter rebellion against what has been perceived as insensitive, incompetent and corrupt leadership by assemblymen and ministers who attain positions solely by virtue of loyalty to the prime minister.

Police Quell Violence in Assam

NEW DELHI — Indian police used gunfire in the northeastern state of Assam to quell violence in advance of next week's elections, and three towns went under curfew, the Press Trust of India news agency reported Sunday.

Militant political and student groups in Assam have urged a boycott of the poll to back demands for the removal from the electoral roll of foreign immigrants, mainly Bangladeshis, and their expulsion from the state.

The bodies of two supporters of an independent candidate were found, raising the number of deaths in election-related violence in four days to 14, the news agency said.

The New Delhi elections had been recognized as a test of whether Mrs. Gandhi could regroup her forces enough to assure that her party would retain national power in the next general elections, which must be held by January 1985.

While the prime minister had been known to be considering advancing the election date to exploit disunity within the opposition, her losses in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka suggested she may need full term to revitalize her party and shore up her own popularity.



Ghanaians crowded onto a truck in Accra to be taken back to their homes.

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Free Ailing Writer, Dissidents Ask Prague
The Associated Press
LONDON — The Czechoslovak human rights group Charter 77 has appealed to President Gustav Husak to release the playwright Václav Havel, saying he is gravely ill. Palach Press, a London-based organization with close ties to the Czechoslovak dissident movement, has reported.
Palach Press said Saturday that Charter 77 wrote to Mr. Husak on Friday to urge Mr. Havel's release. It said he was suffering from severe pneumonia and was in a Prague prison hospital.

0-KU0150A

Drop in Jobless Rate Seen Strengthening Reagan's Hand

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Politically, the drop in the unemployment rate has strengthened President Ronald Reagan's hand for the present and has reinforced his resolve to press his economic strategy in the face of criticism and challenges from Congress.

At his unscheduled news conference Friday, Mr. Reagan projected a decidedly more confident mood than he did in his State of the Union Message on Jan. 23. Although firm on substance then, he made bipartisanship his keynote.

Privately, aides described his budget for the fiscal year 1984 as an opening position, "a ticket to the dance," because he understood he would eventually have to compromise.

But if economic and political pressures do not force compromise on President Reagan, or if his concessions come slowly and grudgingly, Friday's unemployment report may be seen in retrospect as an important political turning point.

For a year, Mr. Reagan has been more optimistic

about economic recovery and less willing to compromise on his economic plan than some of his close advisers have been.

He has seemed the economic horizon for evidence of an upturn. At every opportunity he has cited increases in housing construction or in automobile sales as straws in the wind. But for political Washington and much of the public, he has lacked a convincing argument.

On Friday, he seized upon the unemployment statistics as the evidence and the political leverage he wanted. Yet this very turn of events illustrates how ephemeral his political advantage could be.

On Thursday, Democratic leaders in Congress, thinking they had the president on the ropes regarding unemployment, were pressing for emergency action to provide jobs, and Mr. Reagan, fearful of being left out, promised to study whether to speed up federal construction projects to provide more work.

But on Friday, the president acted as if he felt he

had regained the upper hand and was in a much stronger position for bargaining with the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts.

Visibly buoyed by news that unemployment in January dropped fairly sharply from 10.8 to 10.4 percent, the president laced his language with firmness, calling on Congress to "hold the line on spending."

He said he was very determined not to backtrack on the scheduled 10-percent cut in income tax rates in July, despite Democratic talk of canceling or trimming the tax cut and despite hints of flexibility from some high administration officials.

"We've reached the bone" in cutting military spending, he insisted Thursday, facing down Republicans as well as Democrats who are insisting that his plan for \$239 billion in military spending in the 1984 budget is several billion dollars too high. He echoed those sentiments Friday.

The one exception he made to his tough stand was on unemployment itself. There he left open the possibility of compromise on the federal construction schedule, though he pointedly avoided a commitment.

privately, Senate Republican leaders expect the unemployment news to strengthen the president's insistence on making any jobs effort small and temporary.

"It'll give him a better hand for dealing with O'Neill," said an aide to the Republican leadership. "On freezing social programs, I think Ronald Reagan is going to play hardball, and he'll get something. Defense is where he's going to have problems. His budget is going to be cut there, and it's not going to be a clean fight. These unemployment numbers don't change that. They don't make the deficit numbers better fast enough."

While Democrats concede a new advantage to Mr. Reagan from the new unemployment figures, they see no need to back off their tactics. Feeling stronger after the 1982 elections, Mr. O'Neill has decided the time has come for Democrats to take legislative initiatives after two years of reacting to Republican programs.

Even if the upturn has begun, House Democratic leaders, are betting that a job proposal will pay political dividends at the next presidential elections, for the administration's own estimates project unemployment in late 1984 at 9.4 percent.



Edwin P. Wilson leaves court after his conviction.

Reagan Seeks Increase In Military Assistance For Turkey and Others

By Dan Morgan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has unveiled a \$9.2-billion military aid request for 1984 that would nearly double assistance for Turkey and provide large increases for Honduras, El Salvador, North Yemen and Pakistan.

About half of the package would go to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Lebanon. The aid levels for those countries would remain roughly the same as this year.

The package represents a sharp increase over the \$7.8 billion in aid allowed for 1983 under a continuing resolution. However, the administration announced Friday that it was seeking \$962.5 million in supplemental aid for 1983, much of which would go to rebuilding Lebanon's army and reconstructing parts of Beirut.

The aid package for Turkey would include an increase in military assistance from \$402.7 million to \$759 million.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan on Friday protesting what he said was a change in the aid level for Greece and Turkey after the 1970s.

Mr. Papandreu indicated that this could affect negotiations on the future of U.S. bases in Greece, sources in Athens said.

Greek officials have frequently said that the United States has committed itself to maintaining a ratio of \$7 of aid for Greece for every \$10 for Turkey, but a State Department official denied Friday that such a commitment existed. Both countries are members of NATO.



Judge Alcee L. Hastings raises his fist after his acquittal in Miami of bribery and conspiracy charges.

Federal Judge in U.S. Acquitted Of Seeking Bribes by Racketeers

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — U.S. District Court Judge Alcee L. Hastings, the first federal judge to be a defendant in a criminal trial while in office, has been acquitted of charges that he solicited a \$150,000 bribe from two brothers who had been convicted in his court of racketeering.

Judge Hastings hailed the jury's decision Friday as "a favorable result in one of America's most unfair trials," a reference to his contention that the Reagan administration had singled him out for prosecution because he is black and because of his rulings opposing the government's treatment of Haitian refugees.

William A. Borders Jr., the former president of the National Bar Association, an 8,000-

member organization of black lawyers, had been accused of conspiring with Judge Hastings to solicit the bribe. Mr. Borders was convicted last year on the same charges in a separate trial in Atlanta after accepting money from an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that was said to have been a partial payment of the bribe.

The indictment, for bribery, conspiracy and obstruction of justice, alleged that Judge Hastings, through Mr. Borders, agreed to restore \$845,000 in seized funds and reduce the two brothers' three-year prison terms in return for \$150,000. Judge Hastings, conducting his own defense, successfully contended that Mr. Borders had acted without his knowledge in accepting the money.

U.S. Reportedly Plans More Powerful Trident Submarines, Missiles

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has embarked on an increasingly ambitious and costly program to build more powerful Trident submarines and missiles than previously disclosed, according to administration and congressional officials.

The nearly \$60-billion Trident program, which is part of President Ronald Reagan's plan to revitalize the nation's nuclear deterrent, is intended to help the United States regain nuclear parity with the Soviet Union, the officials said.

So far, the Trident program has escaped the controversy surrounding the MX land-based missile, mainly because the submarines are considered secure from Soviet attack while each of the proposed MX basing schemes has been found to have a flaw.

Indeed, some opponents of the MX, such as Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, have recommended increasing the Trident force instead of building MX. Pentagon officials said Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger once considered replacing MX with advanced Trident missiles because building a common missile would be cheaper.

Mr. Reagan's commission that is studying the MX issue has been instructed to consider that alternative.

The first MX missiles are scheduled to become operational in 1986, the Trident-2 missiles in 1988 or 1989. The submarine-launched missiles, according to Defense Department officials, will have almost the same destructive capability as MX.

The Trident program may come under closer scrutiny, however, as the MX issue is debated after Mr. Reagan reports the commission's findings to Congress next month and the conflict over the president's military budget becomes more intense.

Advocates of an arms agreement with the Soviet Union, moreover, have contended that the Trident program will make negotiating such an agreement more difficult. They are expected to renew that argument as the program proceeds.

The administration's plan for Trident, the officials said, calls for building 20 Trident submarines over the next 10 years, 5 more than the 15 submarines already announced. Each submarine will be loaded with 24 Trident-2 missiles.

Those missiles, also called D-5, will be able to carry 10 to 15 warheads apiece, each with an explosive power equivalent to that of 475,000 tons of TNT. The Trident-1, or C-4, missiles currently being deployed carry 8 to 10 warheads, each with a destructive power to 100,000 tons of TNT, or 10 kilotons. The bomb used on Hiroshima had an explosive force of 20 kilotons.

In accuracy, the warheads atop a Trident-2 will be able to hit within 400 feet (120 meters) of a target and destroy it even if it has been strengthened with steel and concrete. The warheads borne by Trident-1 can hit within 1,500 feet but cannot destroy hardened targets.

Moreover, the Trident-2 missiles will have a range of 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) as against a range of 4,800 miles for the Trident-1. That will give Trident submarines already considered invulnerable to Soviet attack, even more ocean in which to remain hidden.

Ex-CIA Agent Guilty In 2d Libya Arms Sale

By Philip Smith
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA agent, has been convicted of smuggling powerful explosives to Libya. Minutes after the verdict, federal prosecutors asked that he be declared a "dangerous special offender" for allegedly offering nearly \$1 million to have nine people assassinated.

Court papers released after the trial said that Mr. Wilson, while in a New York jail cell last fall, allegedly offered to pay a "hit man" to kill two prosecutors and seven witnesses, some of whom testified against Mr. Wilson in his 10-day trial here. Mr. Wilson was convicted Saturday in the sale of 20 tons of explosives to Libya in 1977 for more than \$300,000 in profits.

If Judge Ross N. Sterling declares Mr. Wilson a "dangerous special offender," as prosecutors asked, that status could raise the maximum penalty for his conviction here from 17 to 25 years in prison. A hearing on the request will be held soon. U.S. Attorney Daniel K. Hedges said.

The verdict Saturday marked the Justice Department's second victory against Mr. Wilson's claim that he was acting as a "de facto CIA agent" while supplying arms, explosives and terrorist training to the government of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi during the past six years.

Mr. Wilson already is serving a 15-year prison term imposed in November in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia, for allegedly smuggling four handguns and an M-16 rifle to Libyan agents in Europe and North Africa.

The CIA has denied that Mr. Wilson, who left the agency in 1971, had official sanction for his Libyan activities. A written agency denial, read to the jury here, was described as devastating by the chief defense lawyer, Herald Price Fahringer.

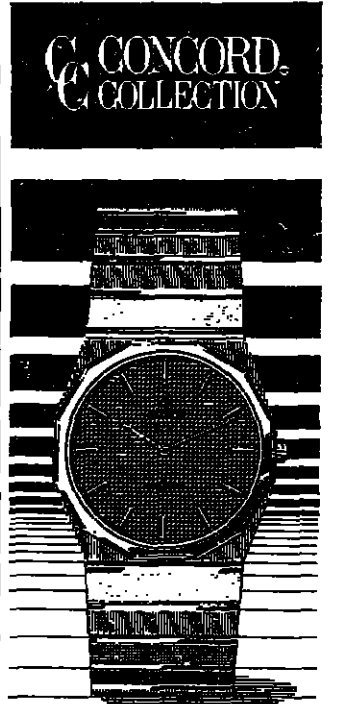
Mr. Wilson, 54, faces two more trials on similar charges in Washington later this year. After the verdict was read in U.S. District Court, he left the courtroom without speaking.

Government documents detailing the "hit man" allegations against Mr. Wilson were kept under seal during the trial and were not revealed to the 12-member jury.

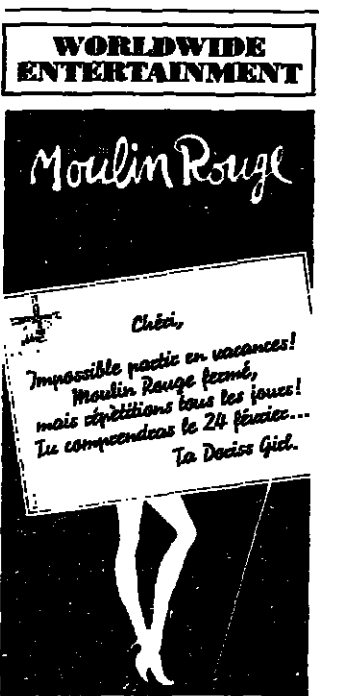
Mr. Wilson, who also faces a \$145,000 fine, was found guilty of conspiracy, filing a false customs declaration, exporting controlled munitions without a license and illegally shipping explosives aboard an aircraft.

Prosecutors charged that Mr. Wilson arranged with a California explosives dealer to buy and ship 42,300 pounds (about 19,000 kilograms) of C-4, a powerful explosive, from Houston to Libya on Oct. 3, 1977, aboard a chartered cargo jet.

According to court papers filed by the government, Mr. Wilson asked a fellow prisoner in November to help him hire an assassin to kill the nine persons on the alleged "hit list." Mr. Wilson allegedly offered to pay \$50,000 per victim for



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Democrats Resurrect the Boston-Austin Axis

By David S. Broder and Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Mark A. White, Democratic governor of Texas, revived the old Boston-Austin axis Saturday, leading a parade of speakers who promised the Democratic National Committee victory through unity in 1984.

Stirring memories of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, the original Boston-Austin ticket of 1960, the two pledged that their states, which voted for Ronald Reagan in 1980, would return to the Democratic column in 1984 and help end Republican control of the Senate.

Senator Kennedy, who took himself out of the race for the presidential nomination in November, brought the committee members at a Washington hotel to their feet with a promise to "contribute every effort, mind and heart" to a Democratic victory.

His rousing speech and invitation to the entire national committee membership to drop in at his

McLean, Virginia, home stirred nervousness among aides to active presidential contenders that Senator Kennedy might be fueling a draft.

But Senator Kennedy insisted that his only purpose was to "do my part for our common victory."

Governor White, who upset William Clements, a Republican, in November in a huge turnout of straight-ticket Democratic voting that gave the party a top-to-bottom sweep, said Democrats could do the same thing nationally if they worked together and got "back to the center of the political spectrum."

In phrases almost interchangeable, the Massachusetts liberal and the Texas moderate said President Reagan's economic record had scared away thousands of voters and set the stage for a Democratic comeback.

Committee members, who had little work beyond approving the formal call to the national convention, then stood back and inhaled the cheering rhetoric.

Governor White said President Reagan "has done more to put the old Democratic coalition back to-

gether than anyone since Herbert Hoover."

Senator Kennedy drew the day's biggest cheer when he said: "Mr. Reagan says that unemployment can be solved if only every business hires one extra worker. In 1984, we will reply that unemployment can be solved only if this nation fires one incumbent president."

The House Democratic caucus chairman, Gillis W. Long, of Louisiana, said his policy task force, chaired by Representative Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, were leading 140 of their Democratic House colleagues in the same hotel through an unusual two-day effort to "redefine the party's message" and develop "a sensible answer to Reaganomics."

But the issues conference did not produce specific recommendations or legislation. That was not its purpose, Representatives Long and Wirth said. It was designed to give liberals and conservatives a chance to thrash out differences away from the press and pressures of Capitol Hill and stake out broad areas of agreement on three issues — Social Security, "revitalization of the economy" and national defense.

"The perception is that we Democrats have had no constructive alternatives," said Representative Charles W. Stenholm, Democrat of Texas. "This is the beginning of an effort to change that."

A consensus was found in support of recommendations of the National Commission on Social Security Reform, much to the surprise and disappointment of liberals such as Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, who said he expected to find much more disagreement with the commission's suggestion to delay cost-of-living benefit increases for six months.

There was also widespread agreement on making deep cuts in the defense budget.

But the conference found itself deeply divided on trade issues. Representative Wirth said Democrats were split on protectionism arguments, made by some union leaders, and a desire by many party members for a more aggressive trade policy and a feeling "that we don't want to be suckers."

Evangelicals in U.S. Offering Support to Jews on Israel

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of mutual alienation and distrust, evangelical Christians have been meeting with Jewish leaders to offer support for Israel and to forge a new relationship with Jewish groups.

Jewish leaders are talking of a surge of support from a wide range of conservative Christians, including fundamentalists from the South and Southwest. Those who want to build ties with evangelicals also point to pro-Israel editorials in evangelical magazines and to theological pronouncements by Christian preachers eschewing proselytizing among Jews.

There have been rallies and newspaper advertisements supporting Israel, participation by evangelicals in synagogue services and the creation of pro-Israel organizations among Christians.

But while many Jewish leaders

have openly welcomed the evangelicals' eagerness, others say they are uneasy. They harbor deep doubts about the wisdom of alliances with conservative Christian groups that, they believe, want ultimately to convert the Jews and that often hold profoundly different, more conservative points of view on many political issues.

"The evangelical community," said Rabbi Marc H. Tannenbaum, national interreligious affairs director of the American Jewish Committee in New York, "is the largest and fastest growing block of pro-Israeli, pro-Jewish sentiment in the United States."

"Since the 1967 war," he said, "the Jewish community has felt abandoned by Protestants."

There was a vacuum in public support for Israel that began to be filled by the fundamentalist and evangelical Christians.

"I came to the conviction," he said, "that Jews had to change the

basic image of them as Bible-thumpers, as illiterate and bigoted people. We had stereotypes about evangelicals in the way that we felt Christians had stereotypes about Jews."

The most prominent spokesman among Jewish leaders for the more hesitant point of view toward the evangelicals is Rabbi Alexander Schindler, head of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, a reform organization.

"Why does organized American Jewry continue its flirtation with the Christian right?" he said. "We know the reasons, of course. Most Jewish leaders are willing to forgive anyone anything so long as they bear a good word about Israel."

The reason I am reluctant to work with such groups as Moral Majority," he said, "is that in their domestic program the main objects of their attacks were some of our staunchest supporters among liberals in Congress. So even their sup-

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Argentina's British Subculture Remains Deeply Rooted Despite Falklands War

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The cricket matches and polo exhibitions are scheduled as usual now at the Hurlingham Club, and the old ivy-draped English clubhouse is filling once again with local gentry at tea.

At St. George's, an 84-year-old private boarding school, applications are as abundant as ever for the new term, and textbooks are still arriving from London for the pre-university English curriculum.

Even among the Hispanic elite of Buenos Aires, an old style lingers. "Not a one of them has put away their macintosh or given up their club," noted a businessman from the city center.

This turbulent country still shelters a subculture that "is astounding in how very English it is," said a recently arrived British diplomat.

And after nine months of war and diplomatic conflict between Argentina and Britain, many

of the Anglo-Argentines say their long-proud community remains essentially unchanged.

"There was always a very congenial atmosphere between anything English and anything Argentine," said David Colville-Jones, the manager of the Hurlingham Club. "Now it's been partly destroyed, and that's a shame. But the Argentines have always admired the English, and it's hard for that to crumble quickly."

With Argentina convulsed by economic and social crisis, Anglo-Argentines, who have become more self-conscious since the Falklands conflict, have begun to debate their role.

"The past year made a lot of people realize where they stood and what their ultimate loyalties were," said Eric Henderson, an advertising executive and third-generation Anglo-Argentine. "Being an Anglo-Argentine is a state of mind. Either you're one thing or the other, but you can't be both at once. And so you're never fully an Argentine and don't feel entirely comfortable."

And yet the genetic mix of English and Argentine culture, the product of more than a century of British economic dominance, remains deeply rooted here 40 years after ties between the two countries sharply declined.

Thousands of families still speak the King's English at home, send their children to private schools to be taught by teachers brought in from England and choose among dozens of Anglo-Argentine social and sports clubs. Many of the clubs, like the exclusive, 150-acre Hurlingham, were founded by the British in the 19th century and now scrupulously keep up appearances for their predominantly Argentine memberships.

There is a British hospital, a British-American home for senior citizens, an orphanage, a formal community council and a daily English-language newspaper, the Buenos Aires Herald, which tailors some of its columns to the Anglo-Argentine community.

Decades after the original immigration, it is in some ways a remarkably unassimilated community.

"It's disappearing no faster than it was when I was a boy," said Bishop Richard Stanley Cutts, the head of the Anglican Church in Argentina, which has about 40,000 members. "I remember when I was a boy thinking it was all going to change. But it hasn't changed all that much. It's gone on about the same."

And the Anglo-Argentines are only one of many national communities that formed during a great wave of European immigration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Next door to the old English Boating Club outside Buenos Aires, for example, is an even more impressive boat club of the German community, which claims as many as a million members and keeps up a hospital, German-language schools, clubs and a weekly German-language newspaper.

Italians and their descendants, who make up as much as 40 percent of Argentina's population by some estimates, have their own network of language schools and clubs, and smaller but

cohesive communities of Spanish, Scandinavian, Dutch and Japanese still exist.

"This country has not yet found its true nationality," said Bishop Cutts. "The thing just hasn't jelled."

It is that sense of national disintegration, more than anything else, that appears to hold many Anglo-Argentines together. Though in most cases they were anguished and offended by British actions during and after the war for the Falkland Islands — known here as the Malvinas — they found British culture, language and associations something to hold on to.

During the Falklands conflict, said Rosemary Brazier, the secretary of the British Community Council, "people suddenly wanted to be together. It's very difficult in cases of strife to talk to er. It's very difficult on both sides, or from 25 different sides among ourselves, and it wasn't like that for other people."

The enduring institutions and culture in Argentina were established by British businessmen

and managers who came to make their fortunes or oversee a vast network of business and financial interests.

Shaping much of Argentina's trade and commercial development, British interests built — and until the 1940s owned most of — Argentina's shipping, railroads, public transportation, telephone network, most of its meat packing industry and huge portions of its land and cattle. Eighty percent of foreign investment in Argentina was British.

"We were a privileged community," said Richard V. Cooper, who arrived in 1928 to work for the British railroad. "We kept very much to ourselves. In those days it was quite usual to refer to Argentines as 'natives.'"

Still, the sense of detachment from the country lingers for many.

"It is the way it is here," an Anglo-Argentine businessman said. "The Anglos hang on to the Anglos and the Italians to the Italians and the Germans to the Germans. And the country goes on being ungovernable."

Stroessner of Paraguay, in Power 29 Years, Seen Winning 7th Term

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

ASUNCION, Paraguay — General Alfredo Stroessner, president of Paraguay, was up for re-election Sunday, prompting a popular joke among Paraguayans. "Americans have computers that can predict the vote minutes after the polls open," one historian said, "but that's nothing! We Paraguayans know the outcome months ahead."

General Stroessner, 70, has ruled this subtropical country for 29 years. He is the longest-ruling leader in the Western Hemisphere and the last of a generation of rightist Latin dictators who run their countries like fiefdoms.

Even the two opposition candidates concur with government officials in predicting that General Stroessner will win his seventh five-year term with 85 to 90 percent of the vote.

He will partly achieve that, according to opposition and human rights leaders, because of Paraguayans' fear of the government, censorship of the media and a powerful political party machine that controls the voting.

"These elections are a fraud," said Juan Manuel Benitez Florentino, president of the Authentic Liberal Radical Party, which, with three other small centrist parties, is boycotting the election. "They are a formalism to perpetuate General Stroessner in power."

Yet, behind the expected landslide is a paradox. Even the opposition admits that if there were no manipulation of the election, General Stroessner would likely win anyway.

"He's a father figure to many Paraguayans," a Western diplomat said, "and he knows his people."

The general is a portly, balding giant, a shrewd politician and hero of the 1930s Chaco Wars with Bolivia. He speaks fluent Guarani, an Indian tongue that is a second language in Paraguay. He tirelessly stamps around the country, kissing babies and throwing out baseballs; he has been doing so since taking power in a bloody coup in 1954.

In Chacaritas, a shanty town along the river banks behind the presidential palace, the residents refer to the president as "Don Alfredo." Last week, many fought to get new pictures of him from Colorado Party workers, to hang in their shacks.

"He leads because he orders," said Victoriano Galiano, a gardener. "And he protects the poor."

The gardener reflected part of what has become gospel here, reinforced by the regime's heavy propaganda. A large neon sign that looks down on the city's palm, central plaza of shaded benches and shoeless boys daily reminds Paraguayans: "Peace, Work and Well-Being With Stroessner."

But the human rights cost has been stiff. The government supports a huge network of secret police and

informants. It has ruthlessly cut down all real opposition, through such tactics as beating and jailing workers, rural laborers and student activists.

Although the regime allows moderate political opposition and permitted a human rights conference in October, the more politically outspoken say they are frequently followed and often detained for questioning. Four were sent into exile last year.

"This is an asphyxiating country," Carmen de Lara Castro, president of the Human Rights Commission, said. "You know there is a line of expression you can't cross."

The Colorado Party is an instrument of state control. Membership is a must for state jobs, many state licenses, university entrance and preferred hospital care. The party's computers track all eligible voters, and block committees report any political transgressions by neighbors.

Meanwhile, corruption has become widespread. Generals and colonels openly stake out smuggling concessions ranging from cigarettes to bathroom tiles. In recent months, the increasingly outspoken Roman Catholic Church has condemned the corruption as broadening the gap between rich and poor.

In the election campaign, television and radio was swamped with reports on the president's every move, while the opposition receives only cursory coverage.

Enzo A. Doldan, the Liberal Radical candidate, showed a visitor a letter from the Interior Ministry limiting him and the other opposition candidate, Fulvio Celario of the Liberal Party, to one 15-minute paid radio advertisement a week, and then only on some stations.

"I'm not campaigning to win now," Mr. Doldan said, "but to fight for democracy in the future."

■ **Minister Defends Writer's Exile**

Mr. Schumacher reported separately from Asuncion:

The Paraguayan government has made public what it says is an intelligence document provided by the United States and used to help justify Paraguay's expulsion last year of a leading Paraguayan writer.

Miguel Angel Bestard, deputy minister of the interior, said in an interview here Saturday that the document was provided by the Nixon administration in 1970 and was used last April in the exile of the writer, Augusto Roa Bastos. The deputy minister said that President Jimmy Carter had cut off U.S. intelligence help to Paraguay and that the Reagan administration has not resumed the cooperation.

In a case that was not publicized outside Paraguay at the time, the Interior Ministry last August made public a copy of a document stamped "secret" that it said had been given to the government by the U.S. Embassy. The document said that Mr. Roa Bastos visited Cuba in 1964 and 1968.



President Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay voting Sunday at an Asuncion polling place.

On Thursday, the independent Paraguayan daily ABC Color published a letter from Mr. Roa Bastos to Ambassador Arthur H. Davis of the United States, saying that he had never been to Cuba and pleading for the ambassador to clarify the matter publicly.

In his response, which was also published, the ambassador refused. The embassy said the letters were authentic but, following the standard U.S. procedure on intelligence matters, would not comment on the authenticity of the reported intelligence document.

The case has angered Paraguayan human rights leaders and some intellectuals. They are demanding that the embassy say whether the document is authentic, whether Mr. Roa Bastos went to Cuba and whether the United States is still giving Paraguay intelligence information.

When Mr. Carter was emphasizing rights and human rights as vigorously as the embassy did under Mr. Carter. Human rights and church leaders concur that the embassy has been active.

Mr. Roa Bastos, who is best known for his novel "I, the Supreme," about an early Paraguayan dictator, lives and teaches mostly in Toulouse, France. Western diplomats and some prominent Paraguayans who know Mr. Roa Bastos say the accusation that he is a Communist is untrue.

Stroessner dropped from a high of nearly 1,500 to 5 in 1979, according to human rights and church groups. Torture declined and some press freedom was allowed, they said.

Since Ronald Reagan has been president, they said, the brutality has not returned but the number of political prisoners listed by the Church Committee, an interdenominational group, has risen to 56. They said the government has also reverted to the practice of exiling its most outspoken critics.

U.S. officials here insist that they are defending human rights as vigorously as the embassy did under Mr. Carter. Human rights and church leaders concur that the embassy has been active.

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Banned Corsican Group Apparently Abandons Call for Independence

New York Times Service

PARIS — The Corsican National Liberation Front, the separatist group that the French government banned a month ago, has apparently abandoned its effort to make Corsica an independent state. It now says it is willing to accept some form of association between the Mediterranean island and France.

But in interviews published in the French press on Jan. 29, the group also said that, if there was no satisfactory resolution of the situation, it was prepared to bring its

campaign of bombings and shootings to the French mainland.

The statements by the front's leaders were made near Ajaccio, the Corsican capital, at a meeting with four reporters. The statements represented the first shift in the group's position since the government of President Francois Mitterrand announced the ban on Jan. 5.

The group was blamed for most of the more than 800 bombings and shootings incidents in Corsica in the past year. The attacks have continued since the ban was announced.

The front's new stance is much

closer to that of more moderate Corsican autonomists. The autonomists, whose Corsican People's Union won 10 of 61 seats in Corsican Regional Assembly elections in August, want more power ceded to a local government and wider official recognition for the Corsican language. But they have opposed violence and supported the union with France.

Some commentators and politicians here said they saw the latest statements as a reflection of divisions within the front, whose membership totals 200, of whom about

50 are thought to be active, according to the police.

ANGE PANTALONI, a Socialist member of the Corsican Regional Assembly's Executive Committee, said in a telephone interview from Ajaccio recently that the front had divided between those who favored taking a more conciliatory line toward the French government and those who preferred to continue or step up the violence. He also said the statements might reflect the views of only one faction in the front.

In the interview, the front leaders, who would not give their names, denied that their organization was supported by foreign governments or linked with international terrorist groups.

They called for the dissolution of the Corsican Regional Assembly, which was created in January 1982 to give the island more self-government, and the creation of a new one. The front leaders said the existing assembly was dominated by "the clans," the traditionally powerful Corsican political families, and had not been given enough power.

The leaders also said they were not seeking to collect a "revolutionary tax." Rather, they said, their effort to collect money would be limited to those who were profiting from the island's "colonialist" situation.

The tax of 3,000 francs (about \$430) a month has been a source of particular fear and anger among the non-Corsican French on the island. In December, Dr. Jean-Paul Lefay, a veterinarian, was shot three times after refusing to pay the tax, and Thierry Cazon, a pharmacist, had his shop blown up.



The Bank of Vizcaya after the bombing by Basques.

Spanish Basques Say They Regret 2 Died at Bank Bombed by ETA

United Press International

BILBAO, Spain — A Basque separatist group said Sunday it planned a bomb in a bank that killed two persons here Saturday, but said it regretted the bloodshed caused when the timed device exploded prematurely.

The attack by the military wing of the separatist group ETA, initials for the words Basque Homeland and Liberty, was condemned by political parties and unions and triggered spontaneous protest marches in Basque cities.

"The explosion took place because somebody touched the suitcase" containing the bomb, a telephone caller who said he represented ETA told the Basque newspaper Egin. In the statement Sunday, ETA said for the first time that it regretted an attack.

Authorities said a caller identified himself as an ETA member telephoned the Bilbao head office of the Bank of Vizcaya on Saturday warning that a bomb would explode within 10 minutes. But the bomb exploded three minutes later.

Thailand Moves Refugees From Border Area

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — About 25,000 Cambodian refugees have been moved to safety in Thailand as fighting between Vietnamese troops and Cambodian guerrillas subsided, Thai military sources said Sunday.

They said Thai soldiers had completed the evacuation of the refugees to Nong-Aek, 11 miles (18 kilometers) north of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

The Thai government moved the refugees into Thailand by truck Saturday night after agreeing that their encampments just inside the Thai border were in danger of being attacked again by Vietnamese artillery.

The refugees had fled the border camp of Nong Chan last Monday under a devastating Vietnamese artillery attack. The camp, about 15 miles north of Aranyaprathet, was subsequently invaded and burned to the ground. The continuing assault killed seven refugees on Friday and seriously wounded 15 others.

Following that incident, the International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations relief agencies received Thailand's permission to move the refugees to safety.

The Vietnamese offensive is the biggest so far in the current dry season. Han's forces are backing the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh against about 3,000 guerrillas.

■ **Fighting Moves Into Thailand**

Colin Campbell of The New York Times reported earlier from Aranyaprathet:

International aid workers said Friday that Vietnamese troops and tanks had been battling the Cambodian insurgents just inside Thailand for the last three days.

Since the attack by more than 4,000 Vietnamese troops began last Monday, both Vietnamese and Cambodian combatants have been fighting on Thai soil, according to more than a dozen Western Europeans and Americans who represent virtually all the international organizations in Aranyaprathet that are caring for the refugees.

The Thai government has protested the Vietnamese attack

against the Nong Chan camp on the ground that it has displaced thousands of Cambodian civilians and killed or wounded Thai villagers with stray shells. But there have been no Thai protests about Vietnamese troops fighting inside Thailand.

The international aid workers, who asked not to be named for fear the Thai government might make their work more difficult, have ac-

cepted the Thai government's offer to let them stay in the border area. Foreign reporters have been barred from there since the beginning of the Vietnamese attack.

Much of the fighting in the last three days, witnesses said here Friday, has taken place within a strip of Thai territory between the Nong Chan camp and a long anti-tank ditch that the Thais have dug about a mile to the west, parallel to the border.

Richard, after organizing a short-lived pop-jazz trio, eventually developed a smooth, densely layered sound built around Miss Carpenter's voice and Mr. Carpenter's arrangements. Through 1973, two or three singles by the Carpenters regularly placed in the pop Top 10 each year.

■ **Jim Amiche**

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — Jim Amiche, 68, radio's original "Jack Armstrong, the All-American Boy" from 1933 to 1938, and younger brother of actor Don Amiche, died Friday of lung cancer.

Gianni Marcora

MILAN (AP) — Senator Giovanni Marcora, 60, a cabinet minister in several Italian governments and anti-Fascist fighter during World War II, died Saturday of a heart attack at his home in Inveruno, his family announced.

Senator Marcora joined the dominant Christian Democratic Party in 1945. He will be buried Monday.

Elected to the Senate in 1968,

Mr. Marcora later was named agriculture minister by Prime Ministers Aldo Moro, Giulio Andreotti and Francesco Cossiga.

Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, whose second government collapsed last November, appointed him minister of commerce and industry.

Karen Carpenter

Karen Carpenter, 32, a singer who with her brother Richard sold more than 30 million romantic pop records as the Carpenters, died Friday of cardiac arrest in Downey, California, a suburb of Los Angeles.

Paul Bloch, a spokesman for the Carpenters, said Miss Carpenter had suffered from anorexia nervosa, a disorder characterized by loss of appetite, during 1981 and 1982, but had recovered.

The Carpenters were a major pop team through 1975, with 17 albums selling more than a million copies. Miss Carpenter's contralto was heard on such soft-rock singles as "We've Only Just Begun," "Rainy Days and Mondays," and a remake of "Please, Mr. Postman."

Their version of Burt Bacharach's "Close to You" won two Grammy awards in 1970, and their album "The Carpenters" won a third Grammy in 1971. That same year, their version of "For All We Know" won the Academy Award for best song.

Miss Carpenter and her brother

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3 Rebuked for Mission In Salvador in Which U.S. Soldier Was Shot

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Three U.S. military advisers have been rebuked for their duties for participating in a combat operation in which a U.S. Special Forces sergeant was wounded Wednesday, according to a statement by the U.S. Embassy here.

The incident, in which Staff Sergeant Jay T. Stanley of Towson, Maryland, was wounded in the left leg, came as the fighting in El Salvador's civil war was intensifying dramatically. It also happened as several apparent rebel successes have raised questions here and in Washington about the extent to which the Salvadoran Army is willing or able to fight on its own.

The Reagan administration is asking for an increase in military aid from \$26.3 million to \$36.3 million in fiscal 1983, to ensure that the forces it backs here are adequately supplied. But senior administration officials are also pressing for an increase in U.S. military personnel for planning and training, particularly at the departmental and brigade levels.

"There is always frustration with the Salvadorans not doing more of what they are trained to do," Nestor D. Sanchez, a U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently.

Embassy officials have given little information on the exact circumstances of Sergeant Stanley's wounding, and on Saturday, they revised some of their earlier statements. But the information made available suggests that some U.S. advisers here come closer to active combat than the Reagan administration or the embassy had previously acknowledged.

Administrative rules limit the number of U.S. advisers in the country to 55 and prohibit them from carrying any weapon larger than a side pistol or from participating intentionally in what was described in the embassy's statement Saturday as "operational" missions.

In February 1982, a U.S. adviser, Lieutenant Colonel Harry Melander, was relieved of his command because he and some of his men were filmed carrying M-16 automatic rifles near a U.S.-built emergency bridge in the eastern part of the country.

Last week's incident is apparently more serious. On Wednesday, U.S. advisers in two helicopters went on operational missions in the area of the Cucacatan Bridge in the province of Usulután, near the scene of a major guerrilla operation, according to the embassy statement. Both helicopters were fired on.

There were at least five U.S. soldiers in the helicopters, but the three who were relieved of duty, two warrant officers and a master sergeant, were apparently involved in ordering the operations. They were not named.

Sergeant Stanley, who will be leaving the country for treatment of his leg wound, "has not been relieved because his actions were pursuant to orders from his team leader, who has been relieved," according to the embassy statement.

Embassy officials declined to comment on the mission of the second helicopter, and the exact activity of the one in which Sergeant Stanley was flying remains unclear.

At first, the embassy had said that Sergeant Stanley and three other U.S. advisers had gone to the bridge to repair a radio relay station. Their Salvadoran pilot was said to have spotted a traffic tie-up nearby, and when he approached the helicopter they were fired on, A

Salvadoran door gunner was also wounded, the embassy said.

In Saturday's statement, the embassy said: "The primary purpose of the flight on which Sergeant Stanley was wounded was to establish direct contact with a Salvadoran Army unit on a tactical operation." The phrase "direct contact" was later amended by an embassy spokesman to "direct radio contact."

At the time, the battle for the town of Berio, to the south, was ending, and a column of guerrillas was moving northward. Some military sources speculated that their objective may have been the strategic Cucacatan Bridge.

According to a military observer, the column was spotted by a small patrol. Air strikes were then called in and paratroopers were deployed. Sixty guerrillas were killed in the ensuing battle, the observer said.

Democrats Attack Policy On Salvador

By Margot Hombrower

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. policy in El Salvador has drawn a barrage of criticism from congressional Democrats, as the administration continued to defend its record and asserted that the Salvadoran government has made uneven progress toward improving human rights practices.

Hearings last week before the House and Senate opened a new round of debate over policy in El Salvador, as the war between the government and guerrillas persists and the killing of civilians by both security forces and insurgents continues.

"It should be clear to anyone who reads the newspapers that our side is not winning this war; that the political and economic situation is getting worse," Representative Michael D. Barnes of Maryland, the Democratic chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on inter-American affairs, said Friday.

Mr. Barnes said current U.S. policy "makes a guerrilla victory almost inevitable," and called on the administration to seek negotiations between the Salvadoran government and leftist rebels.

Representative Gerry E. Studds of Massachusetts, a Democratic member of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, and 80 cosponsors introduced a bill Friday to declare President Ronald Reagan's certification last month of the Salvadoran regime's progress in human rights "null and void" and to suspend military aid.

Congress requires the certification every 180 days in order for the administration to continue providing military aid to the government.

Thomas O. Enders, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, acknowledged before Mr. Barnes's subcommittee that progress toward democracy has been "maddeningly slow." But he defended the administration's military aid to El Salvador as necessary "to hold off the insurgents [and] give time for economic and political reforms to go on."

He said more military assistance in addition to the funds provided in the fiscal 1983 budget "may well be needed" this year. The administration, he said, will ask Congress to transfer \$35 million in economic aid from other accounts to supplement the aid El Salvador is expected to receive this year.

11 Kidnapped Russian Advisers Are Said to Be Rescued by Afghans

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Afghan troops have freed 11 Soviet civilian advisers kidnapped last month by rebels, but four others were killed during the rescue raid on a guerrilla hideout, the Press Trust of India news agency has reported.

In a report Friday from Kabul, the Afghan force freed the Russians on Tuesday in a raid on a hideout 60 miles (100 kilometers) from the northern Afghan town of Mazar-i-Sharif, where the abduction took place.

According to an Afghan rebel commander, Moscow guerrillas based in northern Afghanistan abducted 16 Soviet advisers last month. Western diplomats in

Islamabad said earlier that one of the 16 had been killed trying to escape.

■ **Report on Rebels**

The Soviet Army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said Sunday that Afghan guerrilla forces had killed thousands of people in their efforts to overthrow Afghanistan's pro-Moscow government. Reuters reported from Moscow.

"Tens of thousands of thousands of people are dying at the hands of the counterrevolutionaries," Krasnaya Zvezda said. "It said the guerrillas had instituted a reign of terror in areas they controlled and had tortured and killed prisoners, and opponents in a style reminiscent of the Gestapo during World War II."

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nal versions of these aircraft were first designed and built.

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nomical aircraft, but one that happens to contain a passenger cabin measuring eight feet, two inches wide at the centerline. Noticeably wider than other conventional transcontinental corporate aircraft.

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Or you can drop him a line at Canadair Inc., 274 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880.

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Am't	Security	Stk/ Corp Issue Pr.	Adj Pr.	Yield	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	2	2 1/8	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	3	3 1/8	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 3/4	4	4 1/8	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 3/4	5	5 1/8	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 3/4	6	6 1/8	6 1/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	7	7 1/8	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 3/4	8	8 1/8	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 3/4	9	9 1/8	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 3/4	10	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	11	11 1/8	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 3/4	12	12 1/8	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 3/4	13	13 1/8	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 3/4	14	14 1/8	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 3/4	15	15 1/8	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 3/4	16	16 1/8	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 3/4	17	17 1/8	17 1/4	17 1/2	17 3/4	18	18 1/8	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 3/4	19	19 1/8	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 3/4	20	20 1/8	20 1/4	20 1/2	20 3/4	21	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/2	21 3/4	22	22 1/8	22 1/4	22 1/2	22 3/4	23	23 1/8	23 1/4	23 1/2	23 3/4	24	24 1/8	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	25	25 1/8	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 3/4	26	26 1/8	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 3/4	27	27 1/8	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 3/4	28	28 1/8	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 3/4	29	29 1/8	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 3/4	30	30 1/8	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 3/4	31	31 1/8	31 1/4	31 1/2	31 3/4	32	32 1/8	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 3/4	33	33 1/8	33 1/4	33 1/2	33 3/4	34	34 1/8	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 3/4	35	35 1/8	35 1/4	35 1/2	35 3/4	36	36 1/8	36 1/4	36 1/2	36 3/4	37	37 1/8	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 3/4	38	38 1/8	38 1/4	38 1/2	38 3/4	39	39 1/8	39 1/4	39 1/2	39 3/4	40	40 1/8	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 3/4	41	41 1/8	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 3/4	42	42 1/8	42 1/4	42 1/2	42 3/4	43	43 1/8	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 3/4	44	44 1/8	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 3/4	45	45 1/8	45 1/4	45 1/2	45 3/4	46	46 1/8	46 1/4	46 1/2	46 3/4	47	47 1/8	47 1/4	47 1/2	47 3/4	48	48 1/8	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 3/4	49	49 1/8	49 1/4	49 1/2	49 3/4	50	50 1/8	50 1/4	50 1/2	50 3/4	51	51 1/8	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 3/4	52	52 1/8	52 1/4	52 1/2	52 3/4	53	53 1/8	53 1/4	53 1/2	53 3/4	54	54 1/8	54 1/4	54 1/2	54 3/4	55	55 1/8	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 3/4	56	56 1/8	56 1/4	56 1/2	56 3/4	57	57 1/8	57 1/4	57 1/2	57 3/4	58	58 1/8	58 1/4	58 1/2	58 3/4	59	59 1/8	59 1/4	59 1/2	59 3/4	60	60 1/8	60 1/4	60 1/2	60 3/4	61	61 1/8	61 1/4	61 1/2	61 3/4	62	62 1/8	62 1/4	62 1/2	62 3/4	63	63 1/8	63 1/4	63 1/2	63 3/4	64	64 1/8	64 1/4	64 1/2	64 3/4	65	65 1/8	65 1/4	65 1/2	65 3/4	66	66 1/8	66 1/4	66 1/2	66 3/4	67	67 1/8	67 1/4	67 1/2	67 3/4	68	68 1/8	68 1/4	68 1/2	68 3/4	69	69 1/8	69 1/4	69 1/2	69 3/4	70	70 1/8	70 1/4	70 1/2	70 3/4	71	71 1/8	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 3/4	72	72 1/8	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 3/4	73	73 1/8	73 1/4	73 1/2	73 3/4	74	74 1/8	74 1/4	74 1/2	74 3/4	75	75 1/8	75 1/4	75 1/2	75 3/4	76	76 1/8	76 1/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	77	77 1/8	77 1/4	77 1/2	77 3/4	78	78 1/8	78 1/4	78 1/2	78 3/4	79	79 1/8	79 1/4	79 1/2	79 3/4	80	80 1/8	80 1/4	80 1/2	80 3/4	81	81 1/8	81 1/4	81 1/2	81 3/4	82	82 1/8	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 3/4	83	83 1/8	83 1/4	83 1/2	83 3/4	84	84 1/8	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 3/4	85	85 1/8	85 1/4	85 1/2	85 3/4	86	86 1/8	86 1/4	86 1/2	86 3/4	87	87 1/8	87 1/4	87 1/2	87 3/4	88	88 1/8	88 1/4	88 1/2	88 3/4	89	89 1/8	89 1/4	89 1/2	89 3/4	90	90 1/8	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 3/4	91	91 1/8	91 1/4	91 1/2	91 3/4	92	92 1/8	92 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/4	93	93 1/8	93 1/4	93 1/2	93 3/4	94	94 1/8	94 1/4	94 1/2	94 3/4	95	95 1/8	95 1/4	95 1/2	95 3/4	96	96 1/8	96 1/4	96 1/2	96 3/4	97	97 1/8	97 1/4	97 1/2	97 3/4	98	98 1/8	98 1/4	98 1/2	98 3/4	99	99 1/8	99 1/4	99 1/2	99 3/4	100	100 1/8	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
100	Securities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1																																																																																							

STRAIGHT BONDS
All Currencies Except DM[illegible][illegible]

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

[illegible]

(Continued from page 10)

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الحسين بن علي

U.S. Firms Say Output Is Rising

Masses Mount as U.S. ...

Chir

U.S. Firms Say Output Is Rising

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The purchasing managers of major U.S. corporations have reported higher production and improved new order levels for January.

In a monthly report based on a survey of the purchasing managers of 250 industrial companies, managers reported higher levels of production than reported lower levels.

It was the first time in a year and half that such a result has been obtained. The survey is conducted by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

"The incoming new order picture also improved, showing the best performance since June 1981, or before the start of the recession," the survey said.

Charles T. Haffey, chairman of the group's business survey committee, said: "What we are measuring is the pulse of industry, and that's showing signs of life. If this continues for a couple of months we should see a recovery building."

The indicator on employment was still declining, the survey found, but the sharp drops in the first half of 1982 seem to have ended.

Mr. Haffey, who is also vice president of the corporate purchasing division of Pfizer, explained: "Companies do not lay off until they really have to, and they don't hire back until they are sure orders are improving and they will stay that way."

Vincent P. Gregg, who oversees the purchasing managers of General Electric, also said that orders had improved, particularly in consumer durables. "It's no runaway," he said. "We're seeing some increased activity on our part for basic raw materials such as copper and steel."

The survey showed that in January 24 percent of the purchasing managers said production was better, 56 percent said it was weaker, while 20 percent said it was about the same. In December, 7 percent said it was better, 60 percent said it was the same.

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Bank of Tokyo	DM 100	1990	7 1/4	99	7.44	First callable at 100% in 1988.
Banque Indosuez	DM 100	1990	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	Noncallable.
Ferrovie dello Stato	DM 150	1988	8 1/4	99 1/2	8.88	Noncallable.
Hydro-Quebec	DM 200	1993	8	99	8.15	Noncallable. Coupon raised from indicated 7 1/4%.
ISCOR	DM 100	1988	9	100	9	Noncallable.
Mitsui Osk Lines	DM 100	1988	7 1/4	99 1/4	7.44	Noncallable.
Crédit Foncier	ecu 50	1993	11 1/4	99 1/4	11.73	Redeemable at par in 1990.
Ireland	ecu 30	1991	12 1/2	100	12 1/2	First callable at 101 in 1989.
Swedish Export Credit	ecu 60	1995	11 1/4	open	—	Redeemable every 3 years of par at holders' option; new coupon to be set every 3 years; callable at par's option every 3 years. Price to be set Feb. 10.

Bankers Telling Borrowers Now Is Time to Act

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bolstered by the evidence of Denmark's success in syndicating its \$1.3 billion, bankers are trying to convince borrowers to tap the Euro market now, while there is ample liquidity, rather than wait for later in the year when many experts fear the market may be less receptive.

At least count, subscriptions for the Danish loan totaled \$1.3 billion. Bankers said there will be no further increase in the size of the loan, which was raised earlier from the \$1 billion initially announced. The surplus will be used to reduce the commitments of the lead managers and the sell-down now looks like it will meet the target the managers had set at the start of the operation.

Syndication will close on Wednesday, but it is already clear that small and medium-sized institutions are still willing to participate in the market. That was the biggest unknown when the operation began and the positive re-

sponse is spurring bankers to tell other borrowers to move now while lenders are still there. There are two caveats, however. Borrowers must not be perceived to be squeezing on terms and, to be assured of a success, must be willing to use the U.S. prime rate as the base rate for a portion of the loan.

In the case of Denmark, where

a minor portion of their commitment.

Sweden will come to market this week for \$1 billion, offering 1/2 point over Libor for eight years or 20 basis points over the prime rate — finer terms than Denmark's split 1/2-1/4 point over Libor, but higher than the 3/4-1/2 point margin over Libor that Sweden paid last year.

Unlike the Danes, Sweden will limit to 40 percent the amount of the loan that can be fixed over the prime rate, which is more expensive for borrowers than Libor.

Greece is the only major borrower coming to market that will challenge the prevailing view, offering pricing based only on Libor. It will ask banks this week to submit bids on terms for a \$500-million loan and it looks fairly certain that it will settle on a margin of 1/2 point over Libor for eight years.

For such a loan to be a success, however, bankers said the Japanese will have to play a major role as they are seen as the only Libor lenders at present. French banks are virtually out of the market for loans not tied to French exports or related to French entities. The Benelux banks are lacking their own funds and largely absent and the Germans, long dormant, are beginning to be seen again, mostly as a statement of principle in support of particular borrowers.

The latest example of this is Deutsche Bank's lead role in putting together a \$200-million loan for Hungary, which is regarded as the best managed economy in Eastern Europe but squeezed for liquidity in the wake of the financial problems of Poland and Romania. Hungary's loan will run for three years with repayment in one lump sum at final maturity. Interest will be set at 1 1/4 points over Libor or 1 point over the prime rate. The terms are sweetened with a 1 percent management fee. Deutsche Bank is aiming for a 10-bank syn-

dicate with each underwriting \$20 million and then marketing the loan to second-tier banks for smaller amounts.

Romania, meanwhile, met with the nine-bank consortium group representing the major commercial lenders to discuss restructuring the \$840 million in principal repayments it is scheduled to make this year. The nine reacted favorably to Romania's proposal to reschedule about 75 percent of these payments while keeping interest on the total current. Details of the proposal will be sent to all lenders this week by the Romanians.

Last year, Romania rescheduled 80 percent of the \$1.6 billion in principal repayments over 6 1/2 years at a cost of 1 1/4 points over Libor.

In the Far East, Morgan Guaranty was awarded the exclusive mandate to put together a \$1-billion loan for Indonesia. On Friday, Morgan officials said the lead management group was still being put together but that the deal was "close to being fully underwritten."

Nevertheless, some bankers were insisting they would stay out because of Morgan's hogging of all the glory and, more important, the 1 1/4 percent premium. Indonesia will pay Morgan for organizing the loan. "I don't need Morgan Guaranty to lend money to Indonesia," one U.K. banker snapped.

He noted that Morgan also took a premium of 1/20 percent for organizing the Danish loan, but found that less objectionable as other banks were invited into senior management positions in that loan. Morgan officials refuse to discuss the subject of special management fees.

The notable feature of Indonesia's eight-year loan is the increase in its cost of funds. While Asian borrowers still command very competitive terms relative to what major European borrowers pay, the favorable gap they had enjoyed is closing.

The Libor margin is 1/2 point higher than last year and, more significantly, Indonesia has for the first time agreed to use the prime rate as the base rate. But Indonesia is insisting that a minimum of 50 percent of the loan be priced over Libor. In the event that the preferences of lenders do not coincide with the limits set by Indonesia.

The prime rate will be allocated a mix of lenders will be set at half a point over Libor and 20 basis points (100 equals one percentage point) over the prime rate. But if the prime rate is more than 1 1/4 points higher than the rate for 90-day certificates of deposit, the base will switch to the CD rate plus 1/4 point.

The Western Australian State Energy Commission will be seeking a \$600-million loan in the Euro market, part of a \$1.2-billion financial package of which the remainder will be raised domestically. Terms on the 15-year Eurocredit ranged from 3/4 to 1 1/4 point over Libor.

In the Mideast, the Emirates Petroleum Corp. is asking banks to submit bids on terms for a loan of \$190 million, of which \$120 million will be a Eurocredit and \$70 million in local currency.

Talks on Chile's Debt
Chile's finance and economy minister, Rolf Luder, and the central bank president, Carlos Casaux, left Friday to visit Britain, West Germany and Japan for talks with foreign creditors on refinancing Chile's overseas debt, a ministry spokesman said. Reuters reported from Santiago.

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings
Week Ended February 4

Volume: 3,648,000 shares
Year to Date: 22,100,000 shares
Issues traded: 710
Advances: 416 declines: 312
unchanged: 120
New High: 141 new lows: 1

Treasury Bills

Source: Federal Reserve Bank.

Japan Seeks to Sidestep Friction By Producing VTRs in Europe

(Continued from Page 7)

lips of the Netherlands. Philips is one of the few European companies that manufacture videotape recorders. The three companies together could then put out a new recorder to compete against the Japanese.

The Reagan administration has not complained about Japanese exports. Rather, U.S. trade officials have put pressure on Japan to open up its home market to foreigners so that U.S. companies may have as much access to the Japanese market as Japanese companies enjoy in the U.S. market.

Apparently the Japanese electronics companies would like to overcome Europe's resistance by investing in Europe, the way they did in the United States in the late 1970s. Tokyo and Washington signed a three-year agreement in 1977 to restrict shipments of color television sets from Japan.

By the third year of the pact, most major Japanese electronics companies were producing many TV sets in the United States. As a result, actual exports in the final year were less than half the limit specified in the agreement.

Hidehiro Konno, a senior official in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said: "Electronics firms are fast-moving and have a culture of innovation. It is relatively easier for them to respond to trade conflicts with foreign investments than it has been for the more conservative industries."

These are among the recent moves:
• Sanyo will start producing 60,000 videotape recorders a year at its plant in Suffolk, England, in September. Later the company plans to step up the pace to 120,000 a year. Britain is Europe's biggest buyer of such recorders.

• Mitsubishi will make 60,000 videotape recorders a year at Haddington, Scotland, with shipments to begin next fall. Eventually the company intends to lift the annual output to 120,000 and build another factory to handle the extra volume.

• Matsushita began producing videotape recorders at the rate of 30,000 a year at Osterode, West Germany, in cooperation with Robert Bosch.

The plants in Europe begin as assembly operations, with the main components shipped from Japan. But the companies plan a gradual transition to greater dependence on European-made parts.

Some executives are hopeful that the European investments eventually will prove more efficient than exporting, with all its shipping, customs and duty costs.

Masaaki Morita, senior managing director of Sony, said: "In the short term, the cost of production will be higher in Germany. In the long run, however, overall costs should be lower."

The new videotape recorder production in Europe is starting on a small scale, compared with operations in Japan, because of Japanese concern about making sophisticated products in high volume with new workers.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Month	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
20	320.12-130	320.00-120	340.00-130
30	320.00-120	320.00-120	340.00-130
40	320.00-120	320.00-120	340.00-130
50	320.00-120	320.00-120	340.00-130

Gold 499.50-501.50

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Losses Mount as Unsold Bonds Pile Up

(Continued from Page 7)

lenders in the syndicated loan market. Like Sweden, Spain is offering holders the opportunity to redeem at par at the end of the fifth year and again after year seven. But there is less likelihood that the Spanish paper will wind up in central bank portfolios.

The standard low margin over Libor coupled with the 1 1/4 percent commission paid to underwriters produces a cost of borrowing to Spain that is about on target with the 1/2 point over Libor it could expect to pay for a syndicated loan. The notes were quoted in the market at a discount of 1 1/4 points, less

almost the full commission, a sign that placing it will not be easy. Banque Nationale de Paris is offering up to \$300 million in a floating rate certificate of deposit facility. The five-year paper, sold in large denominations of \$500,000, is offered to bear interest slightly below Libor.

To the extent that managers can place with investors six-month tranches, it is like a floating rate note. If the paper remains with the lenders, it is little different from a syndicated loan.

The Deutsche mark sector also remained under strain. The currency weakened against the dollar and short-term interest rates

firmed by almost a quarter point during the week. The major depressant remains the upcoming election and bankers doubt there will be much new business scheduled before Feb. 17, when the capital market subcommittee meets to fix the new calendar, and the March 6 election.

The current issues are virtually all quoted at discounts of around 2 1/4 points.

One exception was the 100 million DM offering by ISCOR which is guaranteed by South Africa. The high 9 percent coupon and the short five-year maturity found acceptance and the paper was quoted at 99.

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Feb. 4, 1983

For the Week Ending Feb. 4, 1963											
Option & price			Option & price			Option & price			Option & price		
Call	Put		Call	Put		Call	Put		Call	Put	
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
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1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1.14	1.14	1.14									

Over-the-Counter

— NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET —

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(Continued on Page 11)

Selected U.S. College Basketball Scores

Sales to Net

[illegible]

Consolidated Trading					
OF NYSE Listings					
Week Ended February 4					
	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg
AmAm	9,042,100	35%	23%	54	+14
AmC	5,031,200	30%	24%	24	+1
AmE	4,728,000	47%	4%	54	+11 1/2
AmF	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmG	3,293,200	28 1/2%	27%	28 1/2	+1
AmH	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmI	757,500	7 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1 1/2
AmJ	5,517,400	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmK	1,312,000	40 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmL	1,172,700	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmM	503,400	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmN	2,628,800	16 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1 1/2
AmO	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmP	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmQ	1,457,800	40%	20%	20	+1 1/2
AmR	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmS	3,934,500	30%	20%	20	+1 1/2
AmT	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmU	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmV	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmW	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmX	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmY	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmZ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAA	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAB	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAC	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAD	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAE	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAF	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAG	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAH	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAI	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAJ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAK	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAL	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAM	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAN	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAO	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAP	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAQ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAR	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAS	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAT	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAU	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAV	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAW	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAX	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAY	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmAZ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBA	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBB	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBC	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBD	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBE	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBF	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBG	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBH	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBI	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBJ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBK	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBL	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBM	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBN	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBO	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBP	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBQ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBR	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBS	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBT	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBU	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBV	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBW	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBX	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBY	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmBZ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCA	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCB	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCC	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCD	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCE	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCF	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCG	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCH	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCI	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCJ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCK	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCL	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCM	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCN	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCO	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCP	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCQ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCR	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCS	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCT	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCU	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCV	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCW	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCX	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCY	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmCZ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDA	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDB	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDC	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDD	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDE	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDF	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDG	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDH	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDI	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDJ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDK	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDL	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDM	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDN	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDO	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDP	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDQ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDR	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDS	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDT	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDU	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDV	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDW	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDX	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDY	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmDZ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEA	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEB	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEC	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmED	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEE	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEF	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEG	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEH	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEI	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEJ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEK	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEL	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEM	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEN	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEO	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEP	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEQ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmER	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmES	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmET	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEU	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEV	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEW	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEX	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEY	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmEZ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFA	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFB	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFC	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFD	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFE	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFF	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFG	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFH	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFI	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFJ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFK	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFL	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFM	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFN	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFO	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFP	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFQ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFR	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFS	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFT	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFU	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFV	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFW	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFX	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFY	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmFZ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGA	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGB	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGC	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGD	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGE	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGF	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGG	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGH	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGI	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGJ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGK	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGL	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGM	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGN	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGO	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGP	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGQ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGR	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGS	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGT	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGU	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGV	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGW	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGX	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGY	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmGZ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHA	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHB	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHC	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHD	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHE	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHF	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHG	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHH	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHI	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHJ	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHK	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHL	1,000,000	20%	16%	16	+1 1/2
AmHM	1,000,000	20%	16%		

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

[illegible][illegible]

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

EAST

Brown 76, Dartmouth 48
Penn 61, Cornell 56
Princeton 75, Columbia 49 (JH)
Yale 76, Harvard 72

SOUTH

No. Carolina 51, St. Mary's 48
No. Carolina 61, Citadel 51
Fla. State 61, Wake Forest 48
Nev. 60, 53, Cal.-South 50, Santa Barbara 77
Pepperdine 61, Santa Clara 40

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

EAST

Amherst 64, MIT 52
Boston Col. 76, Villanova 61
Columbia 74, Boston U. 61
Cornell 57, Princeton 49
Harvard 76, Brown 72

SOUTH

Missouri 64, Columbia 52
Penn 51, 54, Navy 63
St. John's 82, Seton Hall 57
St. Peter's 79, Manhattan 77
St. Louis 73, Providence 61
West Virginia 72, Rhode Island 72
Yale 72, Dartmouth 71

SOUTHWEST

Auburn 67, Florida 54
Kentucky 74, Alabama 76
Louisiana St. 76, Georgia 59
Louisville 65, Lamar 40
Louisville 77, Georgia Tech 48
No. Carolina 76, Furman 41
No. Carolina 57, 57, Citadel 47
Tennessee 65, Mississippi 57
Tulane 63, Memphis 51, 56
Vanderbilt 62, Mississippi St. 60

SOUTHWEST

Virginia 106, Duke 84
Drake 63, Creighton 44
Illinois 78, Northwestern 62
Indiana 76, Minnesota 51
Iowa 51, 100, Utah 48
Michigan 76, 76, Michigan 65
Missouri 62, Kansas St. 59
Nebraska 66, Kansas 61
Nebraska 64, South Carolina 56
Ohio St. 82, Wisconsin 61
Ohio U. 59, N. Illinois 45
Purdue 60, Iowa 57

SOUTHWEST

Houston 86, Texas A&M 61
Oklahoma 105, Iowa St. 74
Rice 54, Baylor 48
TCU 62, Texas 48
Texas Tech 65, Texas A&M 61



AT IT AGAIN — Bobby Orr, seated, tripped up old pro/old Joe Gordie Howe during a charity game Friday at Boston Garden. A crowd of 14,685 ate up all 60 minutes of action between such former Bruins as Orr, Phil Esposito, Johnny Bucyk, Ken Hodge, Ed Westfall, John McKenzie and Gerry Cheevers and a young old-timers' team that included the likes of Howe, Alex Delvecchio, Yvan Cournoyer, Bobby Hull and Stan Mikita. Said Orr, having helped the Bruins rally to a 5-5 tie, "The guys are a little bit slower, but they can make the plays." But, he puffed, it's the same old story: "The head says, 'Go, go.' The body says 'No, no.'"

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Feb. 4, 1983																		
Option & price			Calls		Puts		Option & price			Calls		Puts		Option & price			Calls	
10	15	70	r	70	r	70	r	70	r	70	r	70	r	70	r	70	r	70
15	20	13 1/2	r	13 1/2	r	13 1/2	r	13 1/2	r	13 1/2	r	13 1/2	r	13 1/2	r	13 1/2	r	13 1/2
20	25	30	r	30	r	30	r	30	r	30	r	30	r	30	r	30	r	30
25	30	35	r	35	r	35	r	35	r	35	r	35	r	35	r	35	r	35
30	35	40	r	40	r	40	r	40	r	40	r	40	r	40	r	40	r	40
35	40	45	r	45	r	45	r	45	r	45	r	45	r	45	r	45	r	45
40	45	50	r	50	r	50	r	50	r	50	r	50	r	50	r	50	r	50
45	50	55	r	55	r	55	r	55	r	55	r	55	r	55	r	55	r	55
50	55	60	r	60	r	60	r	60	r	60	r	60	r	60	r	60	r	60
55	60	65	r	65	r	65	r	65	r	65	r	65	r	65	r	65	r	65
60	65	70	r	70	r	70	r	70	r	70	r	70	r	70	r	70	r	70
65	70	75	r	75	r	75	r	75	r	75	r	75	r	75	r	75	r	75
70	75	80	r	80	r	80	r	80	r	80	r	80	r	80	r	80	r	80
75	80	85	r	85	r	85	r	85	r	85	r	85	r	85	r	85	r	85
80	85	90	r	90	r	90	r	90	r	90	r	90	r	90	r	90	r	90
85	90	95	r	95	r	95	r	95	r	95	r	95	r	95	r	95	r	95
90	95	100	r	100	r	100	r	100	r	100	r	100	r	100	r	100	r	100
95	100	105	r	105	r	105	r	105	r	105	r	105	r	105	r	105	r	105
100	105	110	r	110	r	110	r	110	r	110	r	110	r	110	r	110	r	110
105	110	115	r	115	r	115	r	115	r	115	r	115	r	115	r	115	r	115
110	115	120	r	120	r	120	r	120	r	120	r	120	r	120	r	120	r	120
115	120	125	r	125	r	125	r	125	r	125	r	125	r	125	r	125	r	125
120	125	130	r	130	r	130	r	130	r	130	r	130	r	130	r	130	r	130
125	130	135	r	135	r	135	r	135	r	135	r	135	r	135	r	135	r	135
130	135	140	r	140	r	140	r	140	r	140	r	140	r	140	r	140	r	140
135	140	145	r	145	r	145	r	145	r	145	r	145	r	145	r	145	r	145
140	145	150	r	150	r	150	r	150	r	150	r	150	r	150	r	150	r	150
145	150	155	r	155	r	155	r	155	r	155	r	155	r	155	r	155	r	155
150	155	160	r	160	r	160	r	160	r	160	r	160	r	160	r	160	r	160
155	160	165	r	165	r	165	r	165	r	165	r	165	r	165	r	165	r	165
160	165	170	r	170	r	170	r	170	r									

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NBA Standings

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**More Sports
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SPORTS

Steve Mahre, Lüscher Ski-Race Victors; Phil Mahre Takes Over World Cup Lead

United Press International
STANTON, Austria — Skier Steve Mahre of the United States won his second World Cup slalom of the season Sunday, while his twin brother Phil, stepping up his bid to win the overall cup trophy for the third straight season, took the lead in the standings.

Steve Mahre clocked 1 minute, 51.44 seconds for his two runs to edge Andreas Wenzel of Liechten-

stein, who was fastest on the first run but had an aggregate time of 1:51.49.

Phil Mahre finished third in 1:51.61, giving him victory in the combined event, a paper race linking Sunday's performances with those of Saturday's downhill.

The 1981 and 1982 cup winner picked up 51 points for his weekend's work to move to 146 points overall.

Mahre leads the Swiss trio of Peter Lüscher (135), Peter Müller (123) and Pirmin Zurbriggen (118).

Lüscher, the 1979 World Cup champion, pulled the rug from under the established downhill stars Saturday, winning his first-ever cup downhill on a track that required enormous technical skill.

The Swiss, who won the 1979 title mainly because of his outstanding abilities in slalom and giant slalom, said he liked the track. "I knew I could do well on this track because of the long turns," he said.

"However, I didn't dare hope to come out first."

Lüscher took the race in 2:04.22, ahead of teammate Silvano Melli (2:04.82) and Austrian world downhill champion Hansi Weirather (2:05.00).

Lüscher and Melli underscored the current strength of Switzerland's downhillers in a race that saw three slalom specialists cracking the top 10.

Phil Mahre achieved his best-ever downhill result, fifth, in 2:05.19. "I am gradually making my way up," Mahre said.

"I hope one day I can win a downhill race — it's the dream of my life."

The track of 3,550 meters (11,715 feet) favored the racers with technical skill, while such daredevils as Austria's Franz Klammer, who came eighth, remained below expectations. Lüscher, Phil Mahre and 10th-placed Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein were the technicians who surprised the downhill specialists.

Saturday's victory was all the more remarkable as Lüscher was in the second-seeded group, starting as No. 21; he began after his top-seeded teammate, Melli, was considered already to have won the race.

Three of the top-seeded racers — Ken Read of Canada, Urs Räber of Switzerland and Switzerland's Conrad Cathomen — dropped out.

Read missed gate 10 in the upper part of the track. Räber fell, and Cathomen suffered bruises on his left arm when he hit a gate pole.

Lüscher's victory marked the fourth for Switzerland in nine cup downhill races this season. Four have gone to Austrians, while Canadian Todd Brooker won at Kitzbuehl Jan. 22.

The Mahres benefited Sunday from the second successive abandonment by Swedish slalomist Ingemar Stenmark, who hooked a tip on his second run.

Stenmark also dropped out of last week's Kranjska Gora slalom.

Michel Camus of France was fourth Sunday in 1:51.82 while Ivano Edalini of Italy finished fifth (1:52.06) and Paul Frommelt of Liechtenstein sixth (1:52.27).

"I won the race on the final part of the course, where I skied extremely aggressively," Steve Mahre said.

"I knew I was behind midway so I had to take all possible chances to win." He was third behind Wenzel and Stenmark after the first run.

Stenmark clocked the fastest intermediate time on his second run and seemed headed for his 34th cup slalom victory in his typical aggressive style when he hit a gate pole at the halfway mark and fell.

"It's certainly hard luck to suffer spills in two consecutive races — but that's part of the game," Stenmark said.

"I think I could have won this race without the mishap."



Steve Mahre, winning his second cup slalom of the season.

Lewis, Olson Set Records in Track

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DALLAS — Carl Lewis set a world-record time of 6:02 seconds in the 60-yard dash as an invitational track meet here Saturday night, while pole vaulter Billy Olson — who had set a world indoor record at a meet in Toronto, the night before — failed in his attempt to establish a new standard for the fourth time this year. In becoming the first man ever to clear 19 feet indoors, Olson had vaulted 19 feet, 3/4 inches (5.80 meters) in Toronto.

Olson set the standard on his second attempt Friday, surpassing his own indoor mark of 18-10 1/2 set a week earlier in Los Angeles. He had set the first record of the season of 18-10 1/2 in Ottawa last month.

Olson's vault in Toronto was not without drama. "I did touch the bar on my second attempt — somewhere in my upper body, I think," he said. Olson, who established the Canadian Open and meet mark of 18-8 1/4 (5.71) at the 1982 Toronto meet, was elated. "I realized it was still there as soon as I was over and I tried to stand up. But my legs just weren't there."

"The only thing I can do is to go higher. Twenty feet may be a ways off, but I'm going to start looking at it. I've been looking at 19 feet for two years." The outdoor record is 19-04 (5.81 meters), set by Vladimir Polyakov of the Soviet Union on June 26, 1981, at the Soviet national track and field championships.

Lewis, holder of the world indoor long jump record of 28 feet, 1 inch, had planned to run only one sprint indoors this season and that appearance stunned the runner himself.

"I sure didn't expect this," Lewis said. "I haven't run this race in a year, and I haven't run a good 60 in two years."

Lewis's time broke the record of 6.04 set by Stanley Floyd here two years ago. Heisman Trophy winner Herschel Walker ran second to Lewis in 6.12, while Floyd finished fourth in 6.15.

Lewis had been concentrating on his long jump work this winter, but chose to compete here because of the racing surface. "I don't know what makes for a fast track," he said. "It's hard to say. But obviously, whatever it takes to make a fast track, they have done it here. With this track they will probably have a world record here every year."

Hopes for more world marks were disappointed in Dallas as Ol-

son, miler Mary Decker-Tabb and sprinter Evelyn Ashford were all disappointed.

Olson cleared 18-8 1/2 on his third try and then tried for a record of 19-3/4. He did not come close on his first attempt but brushed the bar coming down on his second two tries after having seemingly cleared the height.

Decker-Tabb, without strong opposition, could not push herself close to her own world mark in the mile and had to settle for a winning 4:26.58. After winning her trial heat, Ashford pulled out of the 60-yard final with a minor muscle pull and the race was won by Chandra Cheesborough.

In other events in Toronto, Mark McCoy set a Canadian indoor record of 6:04 seconds in the men's 50-yard hurdles but was edged at the tape by American Willie Gault's 6:02. American Alberto Salazar, running without Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan to push him, was an easy winner in the men's 5,000 meters in 13:40.59. Coghlan pulled out of the meet when his father died earlier in the week. Canadian Paul Williams was second in 13:48.33, while Tanzanian Zakaria Baris was third in 13:56.9.

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Walliser Wins; de Agostini Is Titlist

United Press International
SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — Maria Walliser of Switzerland scored the second victory of her World Cup skiing career Saturday and handed the women's World Cup downhill title to compatriot Doris de Agostini.

Walliser, 19, clocked 1 minute, 19.88 seconds for the 1,965-meter (6,448-foot) course, which had a vertical drop of 547 meters, to edge Austrian Elisabeth Kirchner by just under eight-tenths of a second.

Kirchner, who posted a 1:20.67, needed to win both Saturday's race and the season-end in Canada next month to have a chance of equalling de Agostini's points total.

De Agostini, who has won three of this season's seven downhill races and is the unassailable leader in that discipline, placed 10th Saturday. She has 105 points to Walliser's 85, but even if Walliser wins in Canada she can gain only an additional 17 points. Kirchner is third with 76.

Ariane Ehrhart of Switzerland, third Saturday in 1:21.10, was followed by Czechoslovakian Olga Charvatova (1:21.17), Elisabeth Chard of France (1:21.26) and Canadian Laurie Graham (1:21.30).

The Mount Jahorina track, where the women's downhill will be staged at next year's Winter Olympic Games, was tailor-made for the winner. "The course was technically difficult and may be too short for an Olympic course. In the middle part it is more like a giant slalom, but at the finish it is a downhill," Walliser said.

Walliser, who registered her first cup downhill victory two weeks ago, set the 60-strong field a difficult target as she glided down the piste at an average of 91.9 kph

(57.4 mph). "I did not believe my speed when I saw what the others did," she said.

De Agostini is at her best on a made-for-speed piste, and the seven-bend layout here was not to her liking. "The course didn't suit me. I ran into the snow dunes and I had trouble with the curves, but I expected a better result," she said.

Nor was Kirchner happy. "The course was not of an even quality," she said. "On the top it was quite icy, but in the lower sections the snow was melting, and that caused frequent changes in rhythm."

Ehrhart suffered from her low starting order. "I had troubles in the middle of the course and I had the impression the course was damaged in a way, but that was really my problem because I was 24th on the start list," she said.

American Tamara McKinney remained the overall cup leader with 162 points followed by Liechtenstein's Hanni Wenzel (161), Kirchner (139), Erika Hess of Swit-

zerland (135), West German Irene Epple (107) and de Agostini (106). Sunday's women's giant slalom here was canceled because of fog and high winds.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL, 1 minute, 19.88 seconds.
1. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1:19.88.
2. Elisabeth Kirchner, Austria, 1:20.67.
3. Ariane Ehrhart, Switzerland, 1:21.10.
4. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia, 1:21.17.
5. Elisabeth Chard, France, 1:21.26.
6. Laurie Graham, Canada, 1:21.30.
7. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:21.31.
8. Claudine Emmeret, France, 1:21.38.
9. Joana Gamito, Czechoslovakia, 1:21.41.
10. Doris de Agostini, Switzerland, 1:21.41.
11. Lea Sittler, Austria, 1:21.45.
12. Elisabeth Weirather, Austria, 1:21.58.
13. Holly Flanders, U.S., 1:21.59.
14. Gerry Serenon, Canada, 1:21.67.
15. Stephanie Hirsiger, West Germany, 1:21.67.

WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS
1. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 162 points.
2. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 161.
3. Kirchner, 139.
4. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 135.
5. Irene Epple, West Germany, 107.
6. de Agostini, 106.
7. Walliser, 85.
8. Christin Cooper, U.S., 87.
9. Nelson, 85.
10. Maria Epple, West Germany, 71.

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Lendl, McEnroe Finalists in U.S.

The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — Second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, with the help of 12 aces, defeated Bill Scanlon, 7-6, 7-6, Saturday night to set up a final against top-seeded Jim McEnroe in the U.S. Pro Indoor tennis championships. McEnroe won his semifinal match, 6-3, 6-3, over No. 16 seed Tim Mayotte.

Both sets in 1:52-minute Lendl-Scanlon battle went to the breakers, which Lendl took, 7-4 and 7-5. In the second, Scanlon fought off four match points before making two errors that made Lendl a winner for the 66th consecutive time indoors.

McEnroe had eliminated seventh-seeded Eliot Telts

LANGUAGE

Whetting the Whistle

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Whistleblowers are often successful: by blowing the whistle on wrongdoing, they cause evil to be rooted out of corporate or governmental bureaucracies. But many are laden afterward with the baggage of suspicion; few are trusted by new bosses.

It's the same thing with the word *whistleblower*. When a compound noun (*whistleblower*) fights its way through the purgatory of years of hypochondria (*whistleblower*) and — by common consent and frequency of use — starts making it to single-word status (*whistleblower*), you'd think it would be given space in the dictionaries. Not so; lexicographers are still looking askance at this word. They don't trust its permanence.

The word probably first saw print in a piece in the New York Times on March 23, 1970, when John A. Hamilton wrote about "how well the majority leader handled a whistle-blower" under the headline "Blowing the Whistle on 'The Bosses.'" This word picture of a policeman blowing his whistle at an escaping thief is rooted deep in the language, and both *blow* and *whistle* have separate listings in the spilling of the beans: "Did nobody blow yet?" asked an accomplice in 1575, and in Shakespeare's "The Winter's Tale," the clown asks, "When are you going to . . . whistle off these secrets?"

On Jan. 30, 1971, the consumer advocate Ralph Nader pressed the new word into the popular discourse with what he called a "whistle-blower conference" in Washington. With due credit to Ernest Fitzgerald, who had discomfited the defense establishment with his disclosures about cost overruns, the conference featured such papers as "The Whistle Blower as Civil Servant," by Senator William Proxmire, and "Whistle Blowing and the Law," by Professor Arthur S. Miller.

Nader's follow-up book was titled "Whistle Blowing," two words, and the hyphenated construction was used in Alan Westin's 1981 book: most newspaper usage, however, had compressed the two words into a single word.

In his 1983 book "Do It My Way or You're Fired!" — a real grabber of a title to an excellent

work about employee rights — David Ewing uses the word in a corporate rather than a governmental context. In politics, a *whistleblower* is a hero, and a *leaker* is a bum. In business, the word has a specialized meaning. Ewing, managing editor of the Harvard Business Review, tells me: "Whistleblowing in business need not mean going to the press with evidence of wrongdoing. It can also mean going up through channels to get a fair hearing. In business, you leak only when you are not allowed to blow the whistle."

In Secretary of State Shultz and President Reagan, "wrote my colleague Anthony Lewis, 'there is a felt commitment.'"

A few days later, Jerome Alan Cohen, the specialist in Asian matters who teaches at Harvard Law School, wrote that a Korean dissident leader was released because of "Seoul's felt need to respond to pressures from the U.S."

The use of *felt* in both instances draws on a 300-year history of the word used as a participial adjective to mean "aware through intellectual perception, rather than through physical sensation." Yet I get the feeling that this meaning of *felt* is changing.

That is because of the popularity, especially in academic circles, of *perceived*. For the past decade, almost every need has been a *perceived* need, as if the writer wanted to convey: "Look, it may not be a real need, but people think they have a need, so I'll avoid taking sides or looking like a liberal, or identifying with the subjects of my study, by writing of *perceived* needs." The rise of *perceived* came along with the notion that appearance was as much reality as reality.

Now that *perceived* is favored as the word for *seen*, especially with the connotation of *thought of*, what has been happening to *felt*? I submit that it is gaining a more emotional connotation, separating itself from *perceived* the way *feel* has been moving away from *think*. Today, a *felt* need is one that is arrived at for reasons of hunch or physical sensation, rather than intellectual analysis. The feeling *felt* need is a gut feeling.

New York Times Service

Eubie Blake

'If I'd Known I Was Gonna Live This Long, I'd Have Taken Better Care of Myself'

By H.D. Quigg

United Press International

NEW YORK — He is thin and wispy, a small bundle, slight and delicate, less than 100 pounds. Still dapper, though.

His glasses sometimes perch halfway down his nose when he plays. His fingers are long, tapered, spidery — they can stretch four keys above an octave on the piano. He has always been proud of his long fingers and how they looked when he was playing.

In 1921, he conducted his first Broadway show — the historic "Shuffle Along," with an all-black cast — from the piano. He devised a gadget that strung electric lights just above the keyboard so the audience could watch those fingers.

Eubie Blake will be a century old today. He started to finger an old pump organ in a Baltimore store when he was 4 or 5. By the time he was 13, he was playing ragtime. But he is primarily a man of the theater.

"These docs," he says, "they always ask you how you live so long. I tell 'em, 'If I'd known I was gonna live this long, I'd have taken better care of myself.'"

He and his vaudeville partner, Noble Sissle, broke the color line in the American theater in 1919 by being the first black act to succeed before white audiences by playing without burnt cork makeup.

James Hubert Blake was born Feb. 7, 1883, in a four-room house at 319 Forrest St., Baltimore, the son of former slaves. From his window, he could watch and listen to Jesse Pickett playing ragtime in a brothel.

At 15, he sneaked out at night — to the later horror of his religious mother — to his job as a regular pianist in Aggie Shelton's "five dollar house," his inventive left hand playing "wobble" bass.

Fifty-seven years after "Shuffle Along," with songs by Blake and Sissle, opened in 1921 as the first Negro show on Broadway, "Eubie!" opened on Broadway. It was a program of the music of

Eubie Blake, 23 of his most successful compositions. The show ran 13 months.

The Eubie Blake entry in Who's Who lists his talents in the order of importance: "composer, pianist, arranger." His friends would add: consummate showman. His longtime friend and attorney Elliot Hoffman says:

"He's a combination of a ham showman and a very sweet, modest man. Every time I go and tell him all the wonderful plans for his 100th birthday, his response is almost quizzical, something like, 'You gotta be kidding me.'"

"The ironies that he and Sissle were responsible for in the theater were respect for black performers, and acceptance and equality. They mounted shows in which two blacks for the first time could sing love songs to each other."

"They brought respect for blacks as performers and not as dialect comedians in raggedy clothes. Before they did their battle, the only way black performers could go on vaudeville was put cork on their faces and pretend they were white mimes as blacks. Blake and Sissle had to threaten to quit and close their shows."

Eubie's musical outpouring is estimated at more than 1,000 compositions — rags, ballads, waltzes, tone poems, blues, and music for Broadway productions, scores for "Shuffle Along," "Chocolate Dandies," "Blackbirds of 1930," "Swing It."

With his chief collaborators on the lyrics, Sissle and Andy Razaf, he wrote such hit songs as "I'm Wild About Harry," "Love Will Find a Way," "You Were Meant for Me," "Lowdown Blues," and "Memories of You."

He wrote dozens of ragtime pieces for piano. He composed "Charleston Rag" in 1899, the same year that Scott Joplin wrote "Maple Leaf Rag."

Blake recorded "Charleston Rag" in the early 1920s, but it was not published until 1975. Mean-

time, he got caught up in the ragtime revival of the 1960s and 1970s and was a celebrity all over again, playing numerous stages and seen by millions on TV. He played the White House several times, and he told his biographer, Al Rose, that he never thought when he was playing in Doc Frazier's medicine show that he would one day do the White House, too.

Blake is rather frail now. He broke his hip in 1981. His wife, Marion, who took good care of him, died last year. He was a two-pack-a-day smoker for almost all of his life but, according to Hoffman, "heby took it hold him down and ration them out now."

For his eyesight, Hoffman says: "He sure sees pretty girls a mile off, and he's got something to say to every one of them. On TV he follows sports and variety shows, and he's got something to say about everybody who appears on a show."

He can't walk too well, and he rests a lot. But he journeyed to Washington in January to get an outpouring of love and music from friends and colleagues and watch them tape a TV show titled "Eubie Blake: A Century of Music," which will be shown in May.

"Isn't it great to be loved?" he said.

Eubie doesn't like to play in public anymore, Hoffman said: "At home, if he's urged he'll go and play — but not happily, he's very reluctant to play. But he loves to hear piano players; they make him really happy. We think

he'll be quite pleased with the pianists who are flying in to be with him on his birthday."

The birthday party is a two-hour private affair being planned for Monday at the Shubert Theater. One of its sponsors, Max Morath, the showman and ragtime authority, said: "All of us will be entertaining Eubie."

There will be a 24-hour public celebration, starting midnight, featuring hundreds of musicians, at St. Peter's Church in the Cipriotti Center complex, the church where a memorial was held for Mrs. Blake last June.

"What should be said, when they write the books 100 years from now, is that this man is a man of the theater," Morath said. "His contributions as a great composer should always be emphasized. My lord, he's a fabulous pianist — one of the most emulated of the century. But most of the great pianists were not composers, particularly the classical composers. He has provided me with not only a musical inspiration but an inspiration on how you deal with the world. His life is a kind of beacon."

"I tried to write good music," Eubie says. "I love people. People put me where I am today."

At the birthday party on stage at the Shubert there will be a cake and everything. Everything? "Well," said Morath, "he's in a wheelchair a lot and he can't walk very well, but knowing him, he might very well get up and go over to the piano and play 'Memories of You.'"



Eubie Blake will celebrate his 100th birthday today.

LONDON POSTCARD

The Popcorn Push

By Merida Welles

New York Times Service

LONDON — Popcorn, which was enjoyed by the Pilgrims at the Thanksgiving feast at Plymouth, should no longer be regarded merely as Yankee junk food, the United States government maintains.

To prove it to British snickers, the U.S. Embassy's agricultural trade office, in conjunction with the Popcorn Institute of Chicago, whose members produce more than 85 percent of the world's popcorn, recently began a three-year, \$150,000 publicity campaign to promote consumption in the United Kingdom, the world's largest snack-food market after the United States.

While popcorn is a \$1-billion business in the United States, annual sales in Britain hover at \$4.7 million. Since virtually all the popcorn sold here is imported from the United States, a twofold increase in British consumption — the campaign's goal — would mean a welcome profit for U.S. farmers and exporters.

The British press has greeted the promotion with the same patronizing jocularity it reserves for such American fads as pet rocks and Martian antennas. The Americans are countering with an arsenal of nutritional facts about popcorn: that it contains protein, vitamins and minerals as well as fiber and bulk that are emphasized in current diets. Moreover, it has no artificial ingredients or sugar, and one cup of it adds no more than 55 calories — as long as it is not doused in salt and butter or coated with syrup.

While most British popcorn is bought at movie theaters and amusement arcades and is coated with caramel, 70 percent of the American kernels are popped at home with salt and butter. Another sales argument is price. Popcorn, which is sold at stores across Britain, is cheaper than most other snack foods, including peanuts and crisps, as the British call potato chips. A three-ounce bag of popcorn is 42 cents and a 50-pound bag is just over \$20.

So, convinced that Britain, with its enormous television audience, is the largest potential outlet in Europe, particularly for home-cooked corn, the Chicago Institute aims to increase consumption to 20 quarts per person annually, or half the American level.

The campaign is also trying to reach bars and pubs, which are homes away from home for millions of Britons. However, at \$475 or more each, commercial corn-popping machines may prove prohibitive for many.

The most visible movement so far was initiated even before the campaign started in the wake of schools' efforts to wean youngsters from sugary desserts and to cut costs. In Hertfordshire 100 schools are expected to start serving popcorn, some plain or buttered but most in prepared dishes. At the cafeteria in St. Angela's Roman Catholic Girls School in Stevenage students have been dipping into bowls of popcorn sprinkled not only with dried fruit or yogurt for dessert, but also with melted cheese and herbs for the vegetable course or even just a snack.

Judging by limited surveys, the British reaction to American-style popcorn was initially skeptical but has been improving. David Jaeger, an actor and dancer interviewed by The Daily Mail on Oxford Street, echoed the views of numerous others: "Butter popcorn is gross on you, definitely," he said, adding: "It's a bit salty but the texture is just right. Something different but very nice."

Among the dishes that have been recommended as snacks or side courses are apricot slush, in which the corn is tossed with pork rinds, horseradish, onion and red chilies; Mexican popcorn, with paprika and crushed dried chilies sprinkled on; and tandoori curry into which the corn has been stirred.

Perhaps the most celebrated advocate in Britain is a television cook who included a section on popcorn recipes in his new book, "Gymn Christian's Delicatessen Food Handbook." Among his favorite dishes is pizza popcorn, which consists of tomato puree, cheese, garlic and oregano, dished up with a few handfuls of the cooked corn onto a steak.

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